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Investigation of Ferrel Creek Cabin, 24LN918 Kootenai National Forest

Report No. 11

by Jim Calvi

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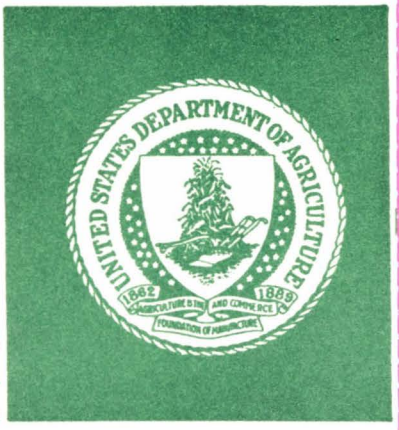

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INVESTIGATION OF FERREL CREEK CABIN 24 LN 918, KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST

By

Jim Calvi

Cultural Resource Report No. 11

USDA Forest Service
Northern Region

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J. Calvi

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INTRODUCTION

During the summer of 1987, a mineral survey reports was found on a claim known as the American Placer. This report, dated March 20, 1929, was conducted to determine if assessment work had been completed in accordance with mining laws. The document discussed the condition of old mining located on the banks of the Yaak River, ditches, a dam site of Ferrel Creek, and an old log cabin. Of interest was the short discussion on the cabin, "No, 10 is the old 2-room cabin built by the Chinamen and mentioned by Mr. Gardiner in his report, as an abode of pack rats for the last 40 years" (Woodward, 1929:7).

Over the past ten years, rumors have flourished that Chinese Mining had taken place in the Lower Yaak River Canyon. However, no evidence has been found to verify this rumor. When the mineral survey was conducted on the American Placer claim in 1929, the local inhabitants of the valley had an understanding that this particular structure had been constructed and inhabited by Chinese miners. In addition, it was presumed to be at least 40 years old. I decided to relocate this claim and try to find the cabin.

During the fall of 1987, I located the badly deteriorated ruins of a 2 room log cabin, a tin can dump and the remains of a ditch line running from Ferrel Creek to the Yaak River. During the late 1940's, the area had been logged and a large larch tree was felled across the cabin. No evidence was found to indicate that the site was otherwise disturbed.

After examining the site, I knew that it was a late 19th Century mining site capable of producing:

(1) artifacts that would assist in the dating of the site,

(2) increased knowledge of early mining activities and technology in the Yaak River Valley,

(3) an opportunity to establish evidence of Chinese mining and occupation in the area.

With these considerations in mind, a testing plan was established including the following:

(1) test excavation of cabin floor of both rooms (Features A-1 A-2),

(2) collection of the two dump sites (Features B & C),

(3) test excavation of obvious refuse pit (Feature D),

(4) test excavation of two 10 ft. by 10 ft. grids located adjacent to the eastern wall, at the "breezeway", and extending outward (Grids 1-1 & 1-2),

(5) to evaluate the potential use of a metal detector; An area from the cabin walls out 20 feet, not elsewhere covered, would be systematically surveyed (Grid 1-3, Features E & F).

Jim Calvi undertook work during the spring and summer of 1988. Excavation results has lead to the conclusion that although no evidence was found to verify Chinese occupation or mining, this site was a significant site and has yielded considerable information on early mining in the Yaak River Valley. This site represents early penetration by miners into the Yaak River Valley and one of the few structures, so far located, that indicates year round residency. An interesting aspect of this site, was the recovery of 109 metal cartridges, mostly black powder, which represented 23 different calibers.

LOCATION

The Ferrel Creek Cabin is located in the Yaak River Valley, in northwestern Montana. The site is approximately 600 feet west of the confluence of the Yaak River on the south side of Ferrel Creek, a perennial stream. It is approximately seven miles north of the Kootenai River, and approximately twelve miles northwest of Troy, Montana. It is further identified as being located within the Newton Mountain Quadrangle, in Section 17, Township 33 north, Range 33 west.

During the late 19th century, confusion over location occurred when gold was discovered in the Yaak River Drainage. Both the states of Idaho amd Montana claimed the area as being in their respective states (Troy Times-July, 1894). Therefore, claims filed during this period may be found in both the Lincoln County Courthouse located in Libby, Montana and the Boundary County Courthouse located in Bonners Ferry, Idaho. Most of the claims in the general area of this site, were filed as being within the Yahk Mining District. However, the information found on this site was found listed as being in the Surprise Valley Mining District and filed in the Boundary County Courthouse. Courth house records indicate that most claims filed within the Yaak River Drainage, between 1891 and 1893, were filed in the Bonners Ferry Courthouse.

The site is located on a nearly flat bench (1 to 5 percent slope) above the waters of Ferrel Creek. This area now supports a stand of Western hemlock (Tsuga beterophylla), Grand fir (Abies grandis), Western red cedar (Tbuja plicata), Western white pine (Pinus monticola). Ground vegetation is sparse and mainly Kinnikinnic (Arctostaphylas ura ursi). Stumps remaining after logging in the 1940's. indicate that the site supported old growth populations of Western larch (Larix occidentalis), white pine, red cedar with a scattering of Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa).

The initial survey produced five features. They were the remains of a two room (dog-trot style) cabin, two areas where a surface scatter of tin cans were evident, an obvious refuse pit next to the cabin, and a ditch constructed from Ferrel Creek to the Yaak River. However, when actual work was accomplished on the site, two additional refuse pits were located with the aid of a metal detector and were given separate feature numbers.

Figure 1.

VICINITY MAP
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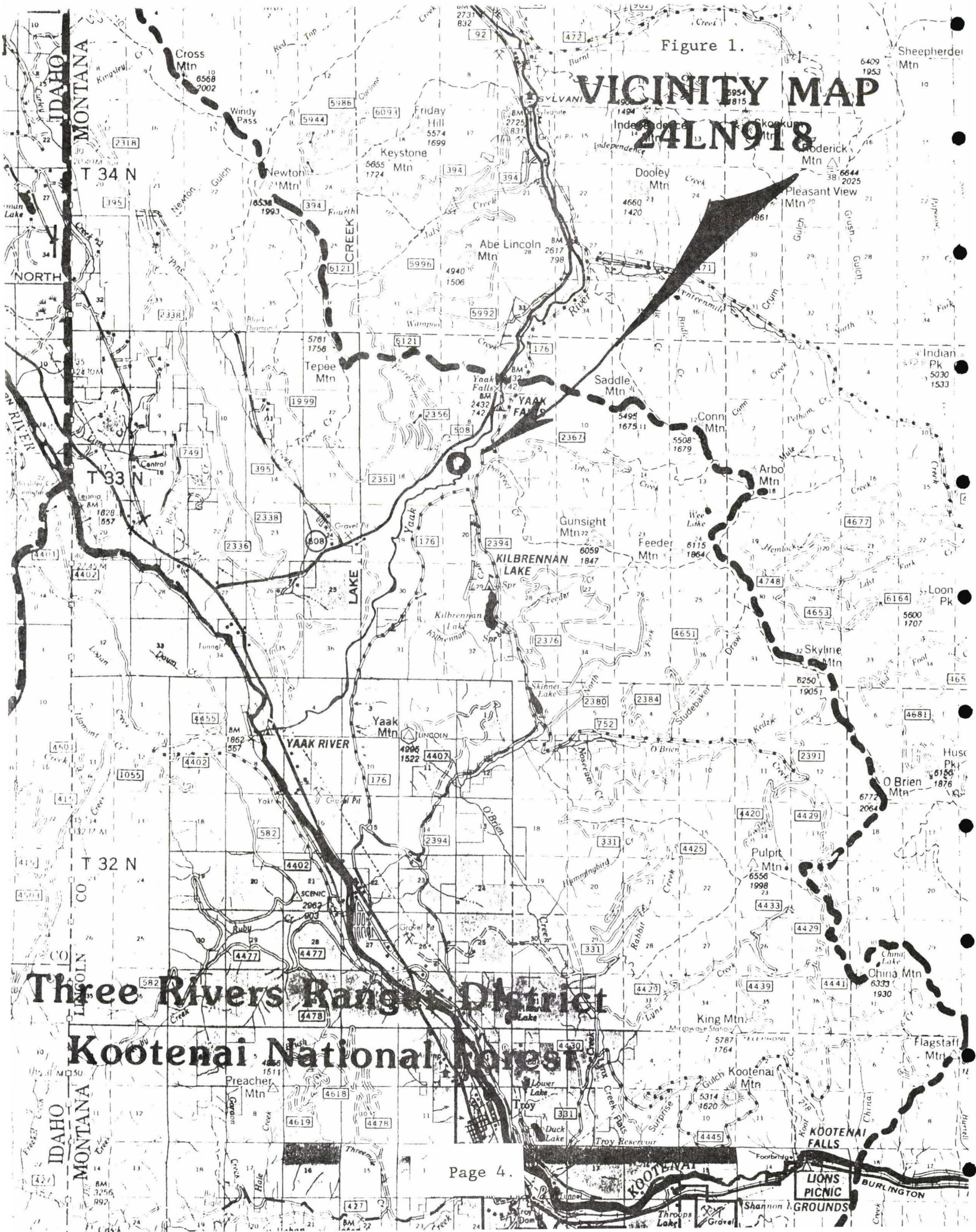


Three Rivers Ranger District

Kootenai National Forest

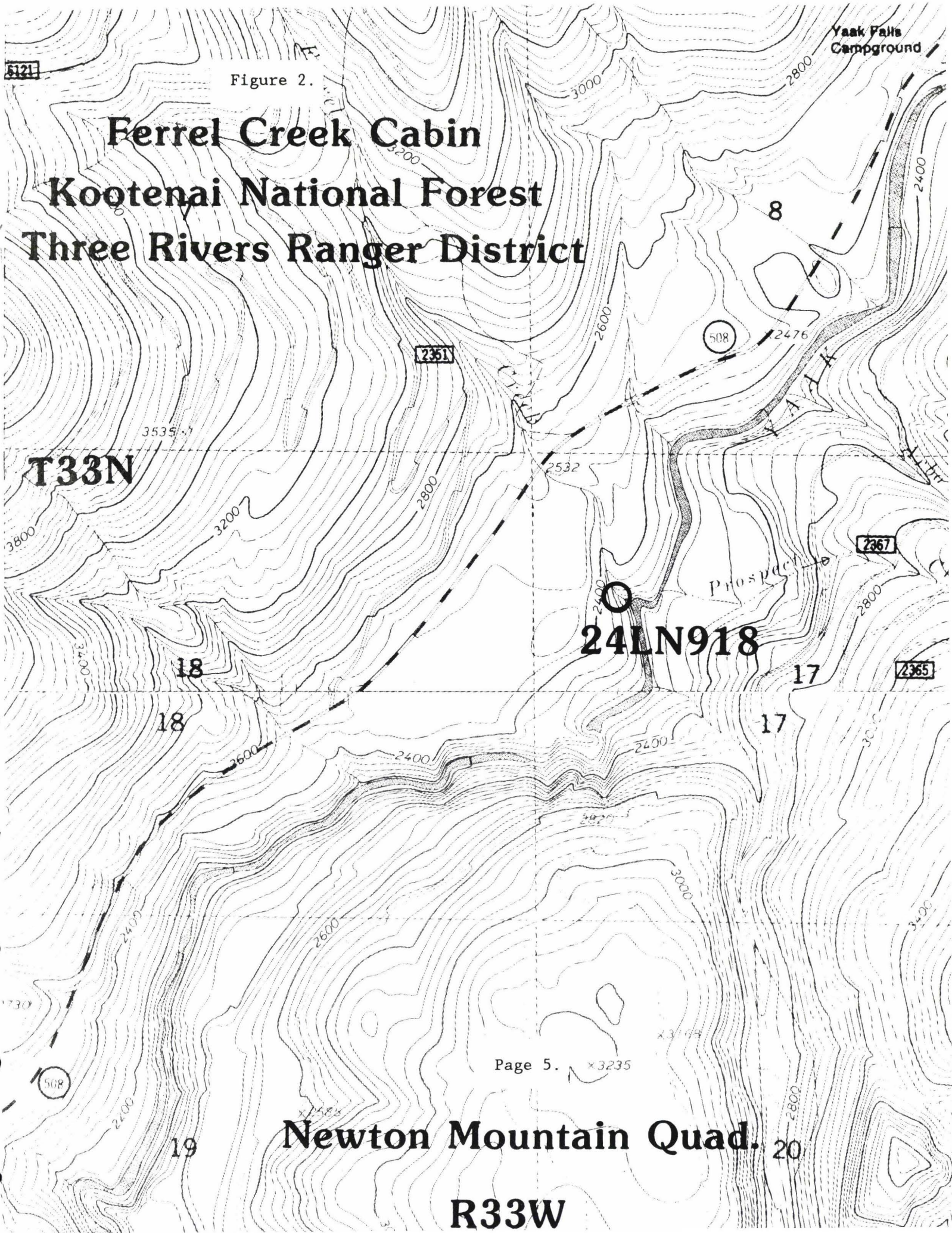


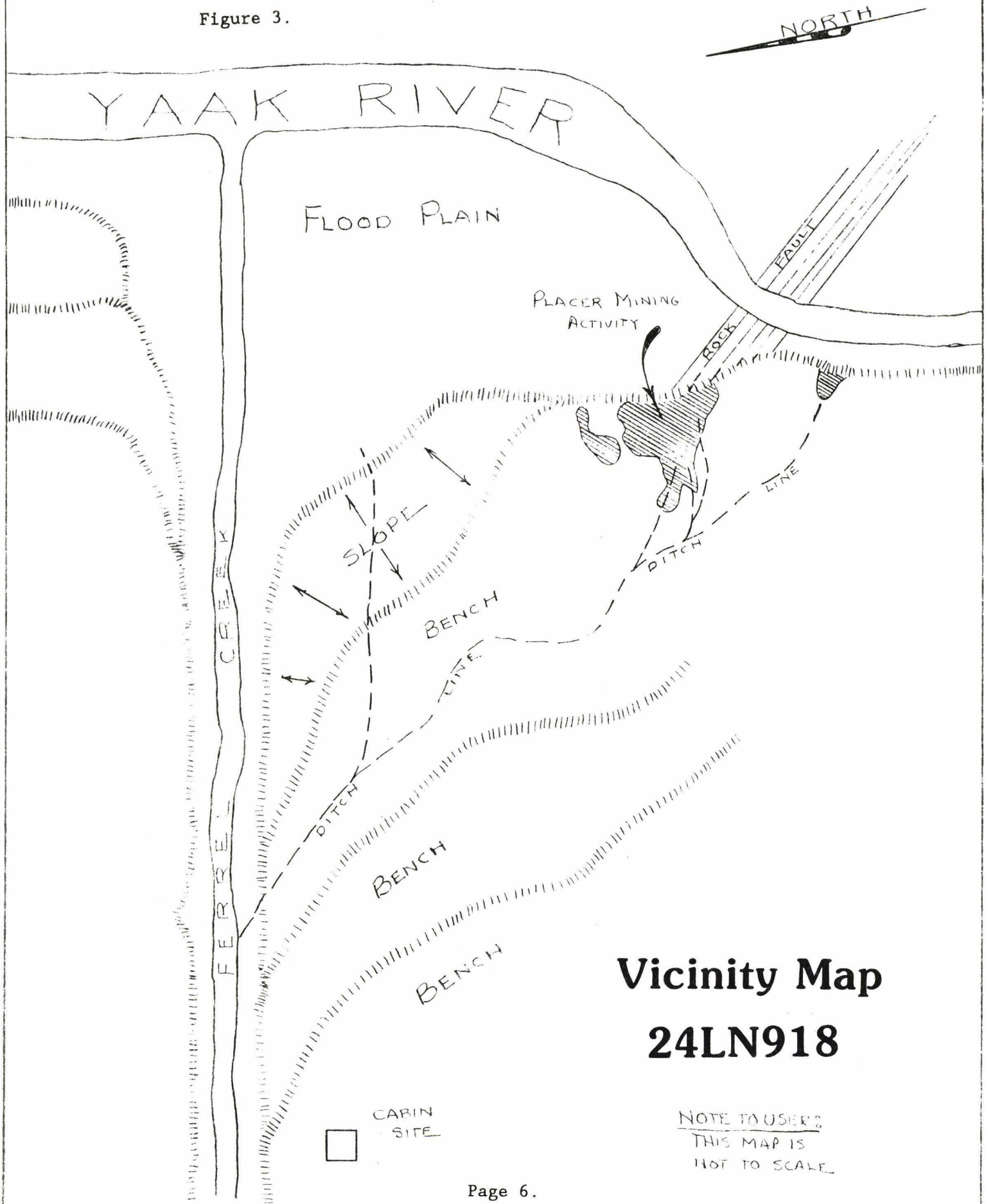
Figure 2.

Ferrel Creek Cabin
Kootenai National Forest
Three Rivers Ranger District

Newton Mountain Quad.

Ferrel Creek Cabin

Figure 3.



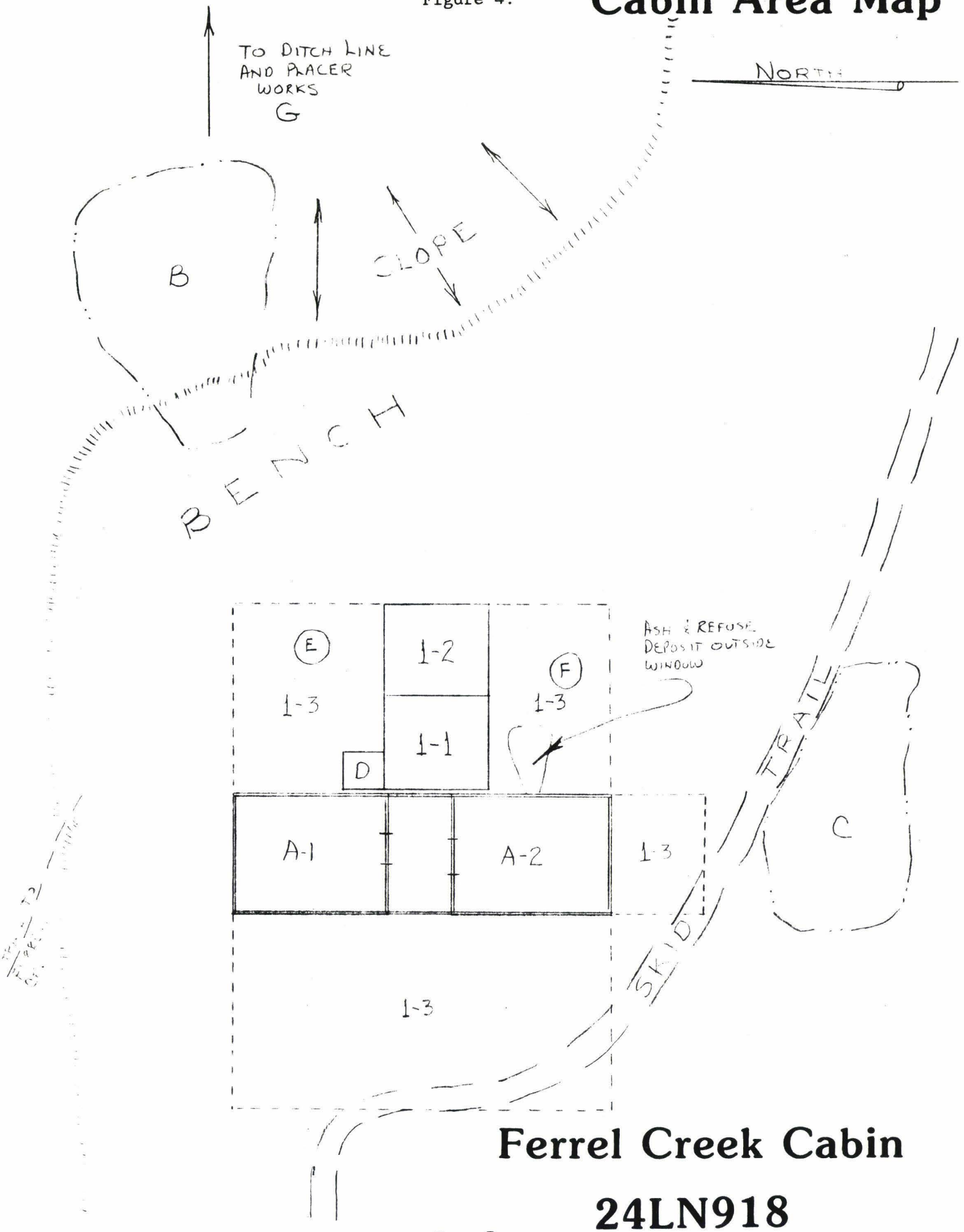
Vicinity Map

24LN918

NOTE TO USERS
THIS MAP IS NOT TO SCALE

Figure 4.

Cabin Area Map



Ferrel Creek Cabin

24LN918

FEATURE A:

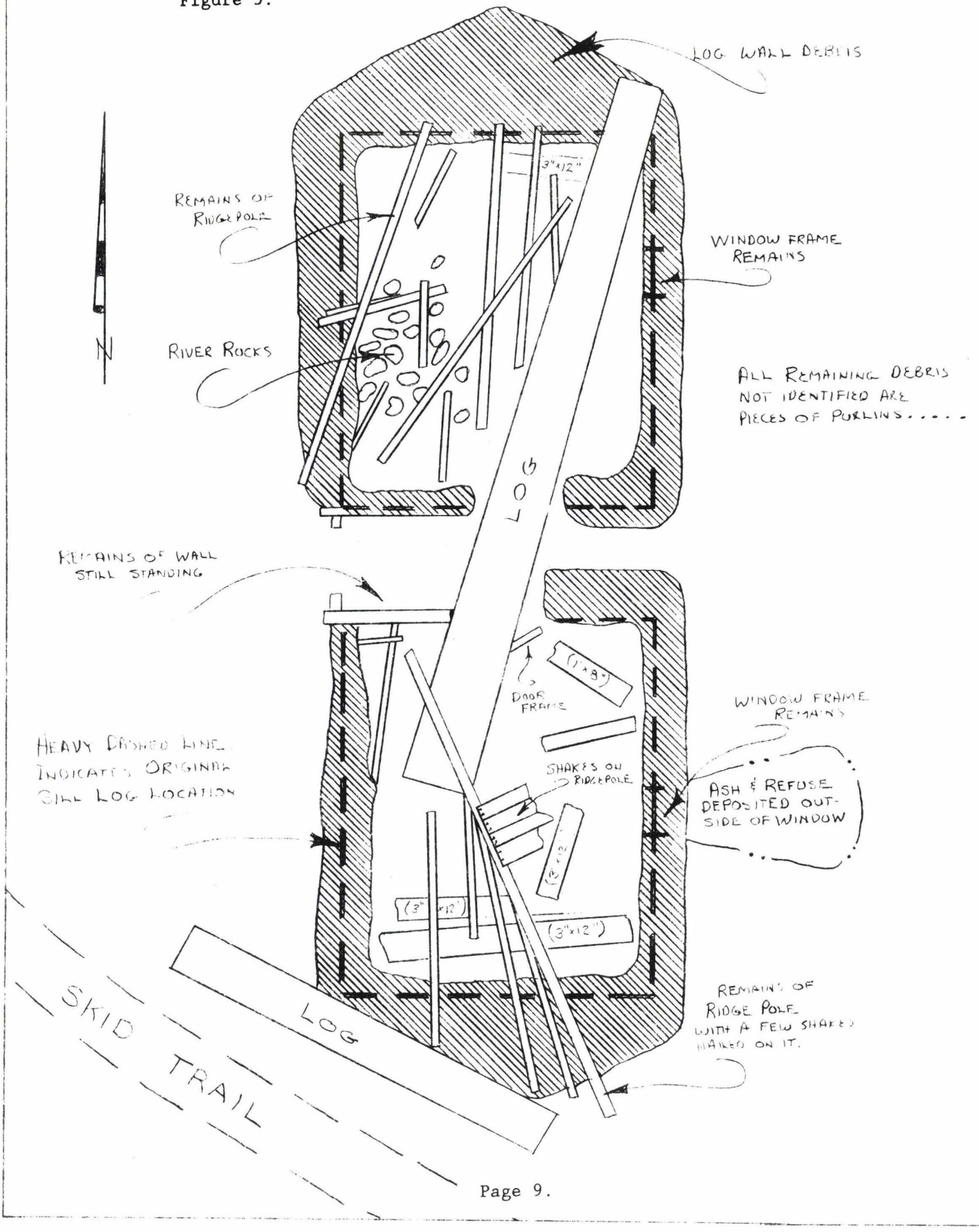
This feature consists of two rectangular log structures covered by a common roof or a dog trot style cabin (Bealer, 1978:26) Each room has an interior dimension of eleven feet (11') by fourteen feet (14'), with a breezeway of five feet (5') between cabins. The east/west walls are oriented at N61W and the north/south walls are N28E.

The construction phase included clearing and leveling the ground. The sill logs were placed on the bare ground and final leveling was accomplished by filling in or slightly raising the sill logs with flat, river stones being placed beneath them. Round, saddle notched logs (7" - 8" diameter) were used to raise the walls. Once the walls of the two side by side cabins were completed, a plate log was added which spanned both structures. A moderate sloped, gable roof was then completed using purlins which also spanned both rooms. Structure was then covered with hand made shakes. Each room had a door opening cut into it, each door faced the other (north room faced south, and the south room faced north). A single window was then cut in the east wall of each room. No floor was constructed, living took place on bare ground.

The entire structure is now in ruins. Only a small section of the north wall of the southern room still stands. This section of wall indicates small poles were split into quarters and nailed between the logs on the interior of the rooms to hold a chinking of native soil that was applied to the exterior space between the log wall. Laying across the entire structure (north/south), was the top of a large western larch. It appears that when the area was logged in the 1940's, a tree was felled across the building. Once the tree was down, the butt log was cut loose and skidded away leaving just the top. It also appears that the structure may have already deteriorated to such extent, that most of it was collapsed prior to logging. Both the rooms show evidence that the walls had collapsed outward and that the larch had dropped on top of the debris. Laying beneath the larch top, were the scattered remains of the roof, with the ridgepole and purlins in a decayed state (see sketch). It was also evident that not many of the shakes had survived. The few that were found appeared to have been made out of western larch. After the excavation of the rooms were completed, the lack of nails used to lay the shakes indicated that at some time in the past, the shakes were removed from the structure for either the salvage of the nails by a homesteader who established a home in the 1920's within a quarter mile of this site, or the shakes were used as firewood by the loggers in the 1940's. Although there is no way evidence either way, I support the theory of the homesteader as I have found evidence in the past, that this was indeed a practice used in this valley (Personal Communication, Gene Grush, 1982).

Ferrel Creek Cabin 24LN918

Figure 5.



After removing all the logging and visible roof debris, the remaining deposits were then screened through a one-quarter inch mesh screen. In addition, I seperated the two rooms and referred to the north room as Feature A-1 and the south room as Feature A-2.

FEATURE A-1:

Dominating this room was a large pile of river rocks deposited along the interior, west wall. It was surrounded by a heavy deposit of sandy clay soil which decreased in thickness as it spread out to the east and north walls. From this deposit, pieces of cast iron wood stove top plate, altered five gallon can parts (cut and used as heat shields), and a hand made, heavy tin door were all that remained of a wood stove. Although it is now impossible to reconstruct the actual design, it appears that a cook stove was made using large (10" average diameter, round to oval) river rocks. The fire box was made of rock and access was provided by a handmade heavy tin door. The top plate from a cast iron wood stove was then placed over the fire box. The rocks were laid so that it would accommodate a 6" diameter, tin stove pipe, which carried the smoke through the roof using a handmade tin roof jack. A picture that was located in the 1929 report, shows that the structure was not a fireplace, a stovepipe is shown extending through the roof. It is apparent that this stove was constructed from the remains of another stove. The sandy clay soil found overlaying the original bare floor was the remains of the mortar that was used to construct the stove. At some point in time, the roof either collapsed or began to leak and the stove was exposed to moisture. At that point, it was just a matter of time until the mortar dissolved and the whole structure collapsed, creating a small fan of rocks radiating out from the base of the stove.

A single 3" by 12" hand hewn plank was found against the north wall and ran across the length of the room. From the ends of the plank, were pieces of heavy galvanized wire that ended in a small loop. This shelf was was made so that it was suspended from the purlins, by wire (see Figure 6.)

A small piece of window glass was recovered in an area that still shows evidence where a window was cut into the east wall. Although no door was found, a handmade door pull was recovered in the area of the doorway cut into the south wall.

Excavation of the floor area revealed the sill logs, although decayed, were still in the original position. It provided a room measurement of eleven feet wide (east/west) by fourteen feet long (north/south). The artifacts recovered, along with the massive rock cook stove indicate primary use of this room was for food preparation with probable accommodations for sleeping.

Artifacts recovered from this feature include the following:

1	- Hole in top milk can, crimped & soldered seam
3	- Round metal milk cans, crimped & soldered seams
2	- Round metal cans, crimped & soldered seams
4	- Pieces of round metal cans
3	- Ends of 5 gallon square metal cans
7	- Animal bones
1	- 4" square cut machine nail
14	- 2" round machine made nails (6d)
3	- 2 1/2" round machine made nails (8d)
5	- 3" round machine made nails (10d)
2	- 4" round machine made nails (20d)
1	- Colt .45 metal cartridge
2	- Pieces of tin used in stove construction
6	- Pieces of 5 gallon square can altered as heat shields
3	- Pieces of metal cans altered for unknown use
1	- Piece of an altered 6" stove pipe
4	- Pieces of cast iron wood stove
2	- Pieces of eating/cooking utensils
1	- Piece of heavy metal, use unknown
2	- Galvanized wire hooks
1	- Piece of broken window glass
1	- Hand made door pull
1	- Piece of metal pail (lard type can)
16	- Misc. pieces of metal can bodies
86	- Total artifacts recovered from this feature

FEATURE A-2:

The sill logs were found to be badly deteriorated but still in original position when first laid. The room measured eleven feet (east/west) by fourteen feet (north/south). The ground at this point is a reddish grey and well compacted. No evidence was found to indicate stringers were used to support a wooden floor. Located near the center of the room, was a filled in hearth. This hearth had been constructed into the ground, used, filled in and leveled as a part of the cabin floor. The hearth is dish like and 20" in diameter with a depth of 4 1/2" deep. Approximately 1" of soil was used to fill it in and level it. Mixed with the charcoal and ash were pieces of badly decayed 2" nails. A possibility exists that this hearth was used during the construction phase and fueled with the refuse from the construction. Later it was filled in and became a part of the floor. Once the room was completed, a small cast iron wood stove was installed along the east wall between the southeast corner of the room and the window. This area yielded pieces of cast iron wood stove parts and altered pieces of 5 gallon cans that were cut and used as heat shields between the stove and the wall. Whenever the stove was

ready to empty of ashes, the window was opened and the ashes were deposited outside. This is evident by a fan shaped deposit of ashes, charcoal, pieces of burned animal bones, nails, tin can parts, metal cartridge shells located beneath the window and extending out 6 1/2 feet. The depth of the deposit beneath the window on the outside of the building, was 12 1/2".

Near the south wall, or opposite the door, the remains of two 3" by 12" hand hewn planks were found laying across the room (east/west). From the end of these planks were pieces of heavy galvanized wire that went through the planks and ended in a small loop. It appears that these two shelves were suspended by wire and hung down from the purlins. The position of the planks also suggest that they were hung side by side creating a 24" shelf that extended the full width of the room (see Figure 6.)

The artifacts recovered in this room would indicate that it was primarily used as an indoor work area and sleeping room. The cast iron wood stove parts recovered were from a small stove, a type used to warm a room.

Although no door remains, a part of the door jamb is still intact on the portion of the wall that exists. It shows that this room had a door and it was attached to the jamb with metal hinges. No glass was recovered, but the east wall still shows signs of where the window opening was cut into the logs.

Artifacts from this feature include the following:

1	- Hole in top metal can, crimped & soldered seam
2	- Metal milk cans, crimped & soldered seams
1	- Round metal cans, crimped & soldered seams
3	- Pieces of metal cans
1	- Top of a 5 gallon square metal can
1	- Pocket style tobacco can
31	- 2" round machine made nails (6d)
30	- 2 1/2" round machine made nails (8d)
14	- 3" round machine made nails (10d)
12	- 4" round machine made nails (20d)
1	- Heavy 1/2" tack
1	- .40-82 metal cartridge
2	- Colt .45 metal cartridges
1	- .44 S&W Russian metal cartridge
1	- .38 S&W Special metal cartridge
1	- .30-30 metal cartridge
2	- .38 Long metal cartridges
1	- .38-55 metal cartridge
1	- .40-65 metal cartridge
1	- .45-70 metal cartridge
3	- .45-90 metal cartridges

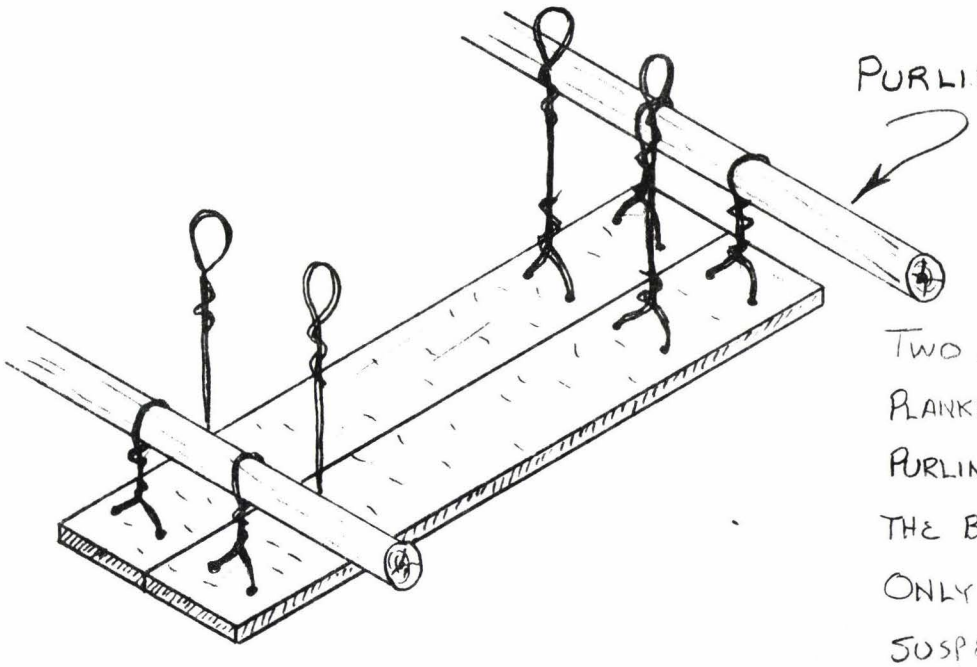
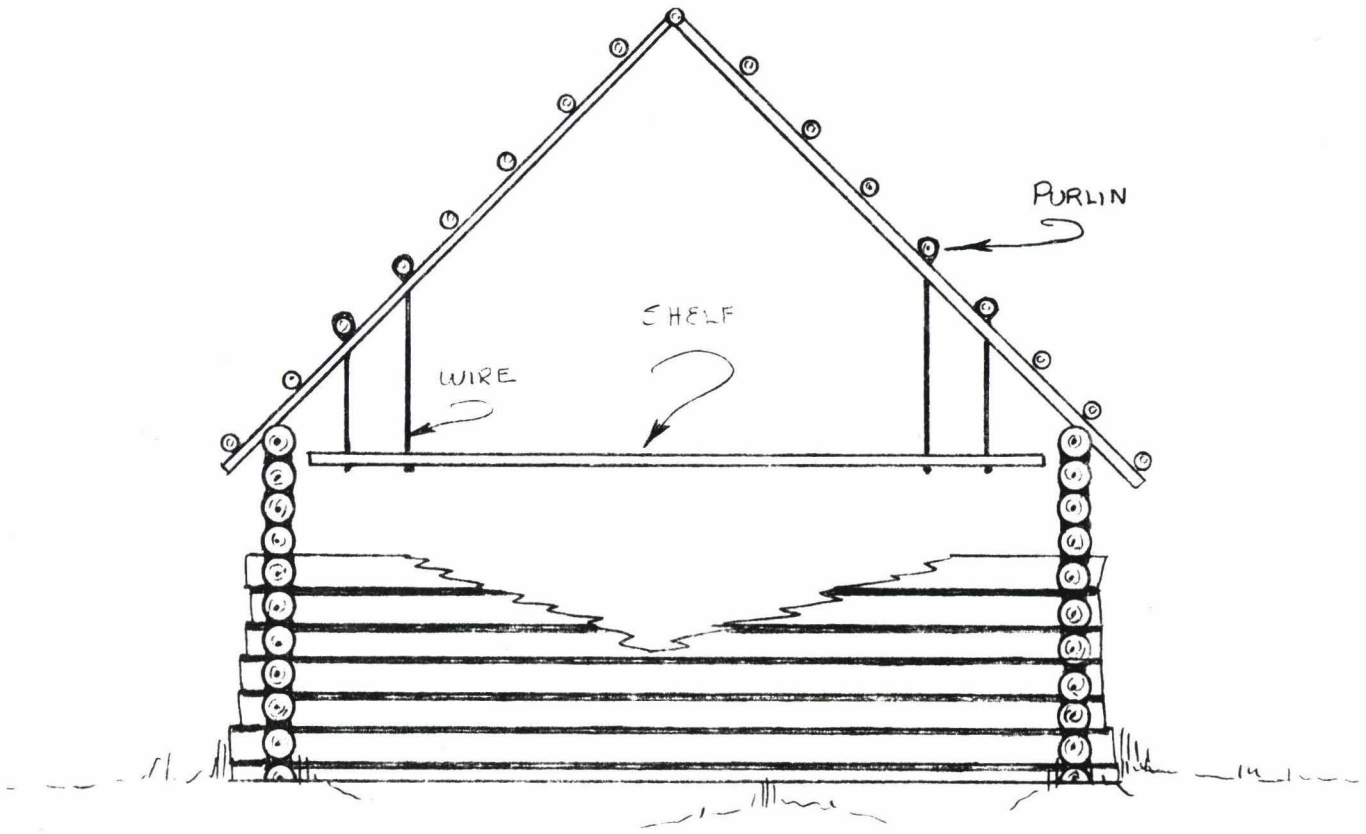


Figure 6.

TWO 3"×12"×10' LONG HAND HEWN PLANKS, HUNG SIDE BY SIDE FROM PURLINS. CREATED A SHELF ALONG THE BACK WALL OF FEATURE A-2. ONLY A SINGLE PLANK WAS SUSPENDED ALONG THE BACK WALL OF FEATURE A-1.



CUT AWAY VIEW OF BACK WALL OF CABIN

1 - .50-70 metal cartridge
1 - Metal button cover
1 - 6" flat file
1 - 6" long altered bolt (chisel)
16 - Pieces of cast iron wood stove
2 - Pieces of misc. metal (unknown)
14 - Pieces of metal screen
1 - Tin bowl
3 - Piece of altered 5 gallon, square can (heat shield)
1 - Piece of altered can, use unknown
1 - Hand forged chisel
1 - Metal strap
4 - Galvanized wire hooks
3 - Pieces of wire
1 - Handmade rifle cleaning rod
2 - Clear glass bottle (broken), c.1940's
6 - Pieces of clear glass bottle fragments
1 - Piece of brown glass bottle fragment
10 - Animal bones
2 - Pieces of metal can body (lard pail type can)
1 - 3 1/2" diameter, altered tin can end
1 - 2 15/16" diameter, altered tin can end
1 - 1 1/2" diameter, hole cover for hole in top metal can
1 - metal can end
67 - Misc. pieces of metal can (body)
13 - Misc. pieces of a 5 gallon, metal (body)
1 - piece of heavy tin with two rivets in it (possible tin wood stove)

258 - Total artifacts recovered from this feature

FEATURE B:

This feature consists of a surface scatter of discarded metal cans, pieces of metal and the base of a single glass bottle. The refuse was carried from the cabin and deposited over the edge of the bench down the steep slope (49%), that drops onto another small bench above Ferrel Creek. This feature is located approximately 55 feet northeast of the cabin (Feature A). The dump site is fan shaped, being approximately 20 feet wide at the top and extending down the slope approximately 85 feet where it is approximately 42 feet wide at the bottom. Most of the artifacts were completely covered by duff and other forest litter. Only a few cans were partially exposed. The dump was limited to the surface as this steep slope is very rocky. Almost all of the metal cans show signs of being burned prior to being deposited. This was and is still a common practice used in bear country. Forest users and residents burn the cans to remove excess food and the scent of food so not to attract the attention of both the black bears and the grizzly bears that inhabit this valley.

Artifacts recovered from this feature include the following:

30 - Hole in top milk cans, crimped & soldered seams
8 - Hole in top milk cans, soldered seams
26 - Hole in top metal cans, crimped & soldered seams
3 - Hole in top metal cans, soldered seams
1 - Base of a green, turn mold bottle
1 - Stove pipe cover for a 6" hole
2 - Top/bottom of 5 gallon square metal can
14 - Pieces of round metal cans
2 - Round metal cans, lard pails

87 - Total artifacts recovered from this feature.

FEATURE C:

This feature consists of a surface scatter of discarded metal cans and other artifacts. It is located approximately 35 feet south of the cabin (Feature A). Only one artifact protruded through the duff and other forest litter to mark this feature. A logging skid road constructed in the 1940's, intrudes into the northern part of this feature. However, as not many artifacts were recovered from the undisturbed part of this feature, the loss to the skid trail would seem to be minimal. This feature is somewhat rectangular in size. It measures 65 feet long (east/west), and 34 feet wide (north/south). The metal cans were burned prior to being discarded.

Artifacts from this feature include the following:

2 - Hole in top milk cans, crimped & soldered seams
1 - Hole in top metal can, crimped & soldered seam
1 - Round metal can, crimped & soldered seam
1 - Tin coffee pot
1 - Seven (7) pound sledge hammer head

6 - Total artifacts recovered from this feature.

FEATURE D:

This feature consists of a refuse pit. While examining the cabin area, I noticed burned animal bones and a tin can protruding from the ground. I suspected that this was a refuse pit and established a 3' x 3' grid to be excavated. Excavation continued down to 21 1/4" or to the lowest level that artifacts were being recovered. This feature is located next to the south-east corner of Feature A-1

Artifacts from this feature include the following:

1	- Round, aqua colored, bottle base
1	- Hole in top milk can, crimped & soldered seam
1	- Hole in top lid only
3	- 3" round machine made nails (10d)
1	- 4" round machine made nail (20d)
2	- Colt .45 metal cartridges
1	- .45-70 metal cartridge
2	- Pieces of china
1	- .50-70 metal cartridge
1	- .45-70 metal cartridge
1	- Metal buckle (2" x 2 15/16")
1	- Metal primer container for large primers for muzzle loading rifle
1	- 1/2" washer, altered for unknown use
1	- 2" wood screw
1	- 2 1/2" diameter x 9 1/2" tin pipe
1	- Piece of leather with 2 grommets @ 5/15" diameter
1	- Piece of earthenware fragment from a snuff jar
51	- Animal bones
1	- 1 1/2" hole cover from a hole in top metal can
2	- Pieces of heavy tin fragments
1	- Piece of a clasp identical to the one found on the 2 1/2" diameter pipe above
1	- Rim off a metal tin can
77	- Total artifacts recovered from this feature

FEATURE E:

This feature consists of a refuse pit, and was located with the use of a metal detector. Excavation revealed that a shallow pit had been excavated and contained only metal cans. Pit was 16" in diameter and only extended down for 11 1/2". All cans show signs of having been burned prior to being deposited in this hole.

Artifacts for this feature include the following:

4	- Hole in top milk cans, soldered seams
6	- Hole in top milk cans, crimped & soldered seams
11	- Hole in top round cans, crimped & soldered seams
21	- Total artifacts recovered from this feature.

FEATURE F:

This feature consists of a refuse pit, discovered with the aid of a metal detector. This pit was approximately 12" in diameter and 11" deep. The pit and artifacts therein were accompanied by the root system of a 6" D.B.H. grand fir. This tree had grown through some of the tin cans and is obvious that it germinated after the pit was used. It is located approximately 12' east of the southeast corner of the cabin or Feature A-2.

Artifacts for this feature include the following:

6 - Hole in top milk cans, soldered seams
1 - Hole in top milk can, crimped & soldered seam
1 - Hole in top round can, crimped & soldered seam
1 - Rectangular spice can
1 - Bottom of a 5 gallon square metal can

10 - Total artifacts recovered from this feature.

FEATURE G:

This feature consists of the remains and ruins of a ditch line that was constructed from Ferrel Creek to the site of placer mining activity, above the Yaak River. When originally constructed, the ditch was approximately 16" wide by 12" deep. It ran from a small dam which was constructed on Ferrel Creek (Woodward, 1929:6). By 1929, the dam was in total ruins, but the report indicated that the dam was a log or logs, laid across the creek. Today nothing remains of any of the construction.

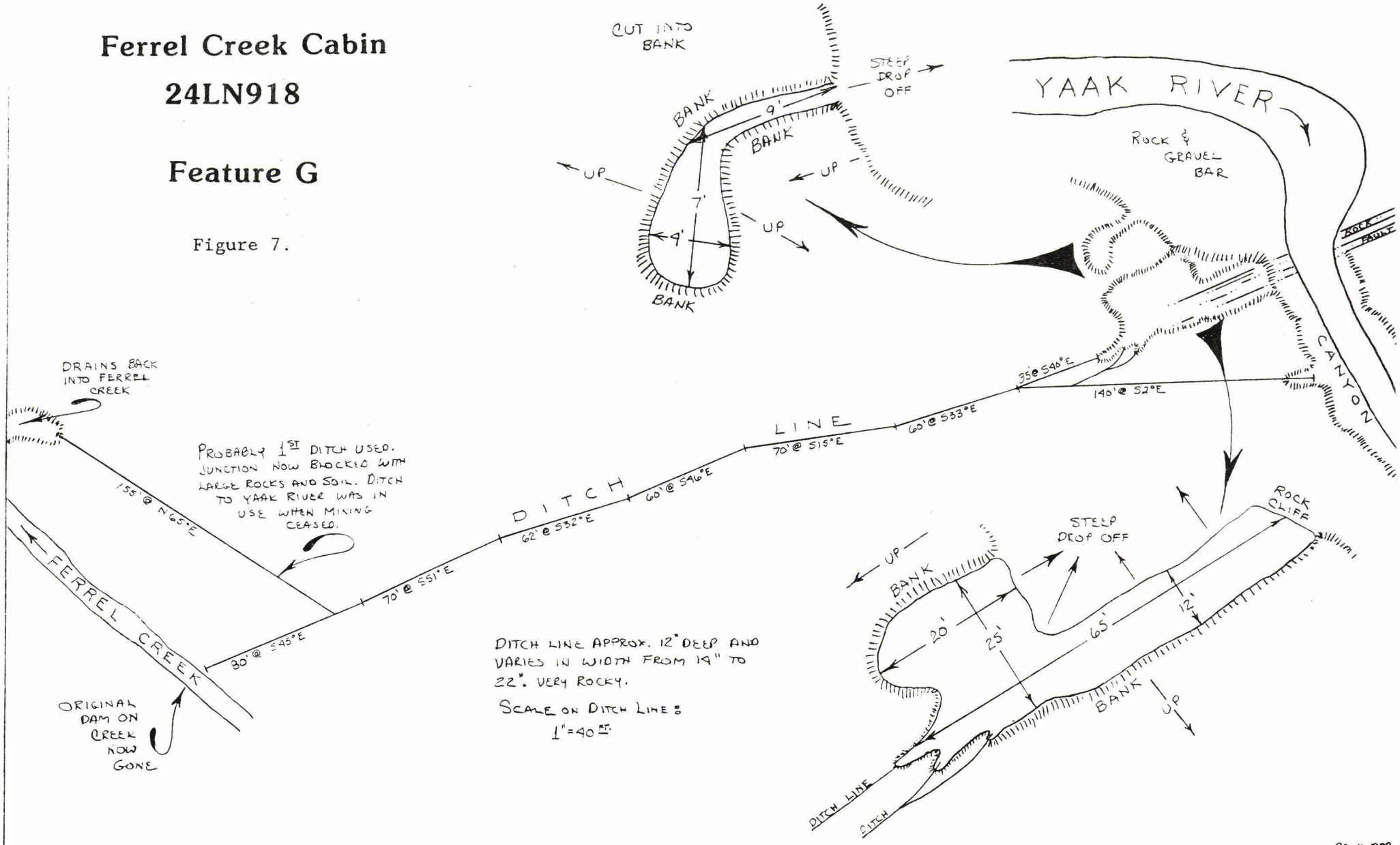
The ditch line extends approximately 500 feet southeast, along a bench, to a spot above the Yaak River, and the site of old placer mining. This mining site is located in alluvial material right on the edge of the bank, which then drops approximately 45 feet down to the river. It also appears that a section of the gravel bar adjacent to the river was also worked. Nothing remains of sluice boxes or method used in this operation. Down the ditch line, and approximately 30 feet from Ferrel Creek, another ditch line takes off at a 90 degree angle. It heads northeast for about 155 feet or to where it drops over the bench. This ditch line probably supplied water for placer mining activity which took place on the lowest bench or flood plain adjacent to the river. Today it is heavily covered with vegetation and any evidence of placer activity has been hidden from view (see Figure 7.).

Ferrel Creek Cabin

24LN918

Feature G

Figure 7.



GRIDS:

The establishment of two, 10' x 10' grids were initiated to determine if any cultural material existed within an area where no material was visible on the surface. The east side of the cabin was selected as most of the features, along with the mining site, lay to the east/northeast. Grid 1-1 was established with it's west boundary adjacent to the east entrance of the breezeway. Grid 1-2 was established adjacent to Grid 1-1, providing an excavation area of 10' x 20' or 200 square feet of the "front door". Work included the hand removal of the duff and other forest litter, and the screening of soils to a depth ranging from 10cm to 15cm. or the lowest level cultural material was encountered.

When both grids were excavated, it was found that a number of activities had taken place on the east side of the cabin. Dominating the grids, were three hearths and/or refuse burning sites. All three hearths were simply fires built on the top of the ground with no retaining rocks to hold the coals, averaging 5' long by 3 1/2' wide. The extreme size represents the fact that no retaining rocks were used and the coals were allowed to fan out from the center of the fire.

A number of activities were generated around these fires. Burned animal bones and burned metal can parts indicate that garbage was burned, probably whenever it was generated. In addition, broken dishes, boots, nails, articles of clothing, and miscellaneous hardware also found it's way into these fires. The hearth located in Grid 1-1, probably was used prior to the construction of the cabin or discontinued shortly thereafter. The broken bottles, earthenware and metal cartridge shells recovered from this grid and laying in the charcoal, show no signs of being burned. This hearth, if used after construction, could have set the cabin on fire. It is very difficult to determine to amount of trash and garbage burning that has taken place in these hearths. It became obvious during the excavation that the early lap/soldered seam metal cans, when heat was applied, simply came "apart at the seams" and in a flattened state remained in the coals of the fire. On the other hand, the crimped/soldered seam metal cans, when heat was applied, only the ends became free and many of the cans were removed from the hearths and deposited in the dump site, Feature B. The re-use of the hearths simply rendered the cans/can parts down. Even though both can types have been recovered, hearth size may be the only indicator as to the density of discarded metal cans.

A total of 225 animal bones were recovered from the two grids. This figure represents only those bones that did not pass through a quarter inch mesh screen. If a one eighth inch mesh screen would have been used, this figure would have been quite higher. I anticipated that the quarter inch screen would

furnish a representative sample for analysis. The faunal analysis conducted, indicate that the diet at this site included deer, elk, bear, rabbit and water foul. It also represents animals of all ages. The bones of the deer, for example, include those of fawns or animals about four months or more old.

A crucible was recovered from the edge of the hearth in the north half of Grid 1-2. It had been used and discarded. It appears that some initial mining assay work was also conducted in this area. Also located were discarded pieces of quartz with traces and/or chunks of iron pyrite. It appears that even though this was a placer claim, prospecting was still taking place by someone who brought back ore samples from a lode claim. This also fits in well with the hand made metal chisels found at this site, a tool associated more with lode claims than placer. This site has done much to help understand the function of railroad spikes recovered from other sites. Two spikes were recovered, one in it's original shape and condition, and the other one altered by removing the head and re-grinding the beveled cutting edge creating a chisel, probably for use in lode prospecting.

A piece of dropped, melted lead found in Grid 1-2, came as no surprise. With all the metal cartridges recovered at this cabin site, re-loading with cast, lead bullets was already one of my assumptions. The discarded lead bullets found also confirm that re-loading was being conducted at this site. The bullets were "pulled" from the casings, probably from casings that misfired. The normal procedure would have been to re-melt the lead bullets and recast then as new bullets. These discards may well indicate that bullets that were dropped onto the ground and not recovered.

Faunal analysis has indicated the presence of bobcat and coyote remains located at this site. A section a trap chain was recovered in Grid 1-2. This may well indicate that trapping and/or hide preparation had been a winter activity that was conducted during the off season.

The artifacts from Grid 1-1 include the following:

1 - Remains of a 1/2" diameter rivet (clothing)
1 - Small 1/8" diameter hole eyelet
1 - Heavy duty staple, 1 1/4" x 1 3/4"
1 - Bent door hinge
1 - Piece of china
2 - 5 3/4" triangular files
1 - 3/8" square nut
3 - Cast iron pieces from a cast iron wood stove
10 - Misc. length (3" to 10 1/8") wire at .0928" diameter
1 - Tin cup
3 - Large rifle primer, metal containers

1 - Chisel made from a railroad spike
1 - Piece of leather boot sole
4 - Pieces of earthenware fragments (snuff jar)
2 - Pieces of light green glass bottle fragments (piece of base)
54 - Pieces of clear glass bottle fragments
6 - Pieces of clear glass bottle fragments (burned)
13 - Pieces of medicine bottle (all from the same bottle)
4 - Pieces of a hand blown lip for a quart bottle (all from same bottle)
1 - End of a Hole in top Can with "S.C.Co." on hole cover. Probably can manufactured by the Sanitation Can Company (1904-1908)
1 - 5 7/8" diameter metal, external friction can
2 - .40-82 metal cartridges
4 - .44 metal cartridges
1 - .44R metal cartridge
2 - .30 metal cartridges
1 - .30-30 metal cartridge
1 - .32 Spl. metal cartridge
2 - .44-40 metal cartridges
9 - .45 Colt metal cartridges
2 - .32 Long metal cartridges
7 - .45-90 metal cartridges
4 - .45-70 metal cartridges
2 - .38 metal cartridges
3 - .40-65 metal cartridges
1 - Metal can end of a 4" diameter metal can
1 - 5 7/8" diameter metal external friction cover
1 - 5 3/4" diameter metal can end
1 - Piece of a 5 gallon, square can
16 - Ends off a 2 15/16" diameter milk cans
1 - Piece of pie or eating tin plate
6 - 7/8" diameter hole covers from hole in top cans
2 - 1 1/4" diameter hole covers from hole in top cans
1 - Piece of 5 1/2" diameter hole in top, metal can end
3 - 4" diameter metal can ends
2 - 3 7/8" diameter metal can ends
3 - Pieces of metal can bodies with crimped/soldered seams
7 - Pieces of metal can bodies with lap/soldered seams
33 - Pieces of misc. metal can ends (tops and bottoms)
71 - Pieces of misc. metal can body fragments
89 - Animal bones

374 - Total artifacts recovered from this feature

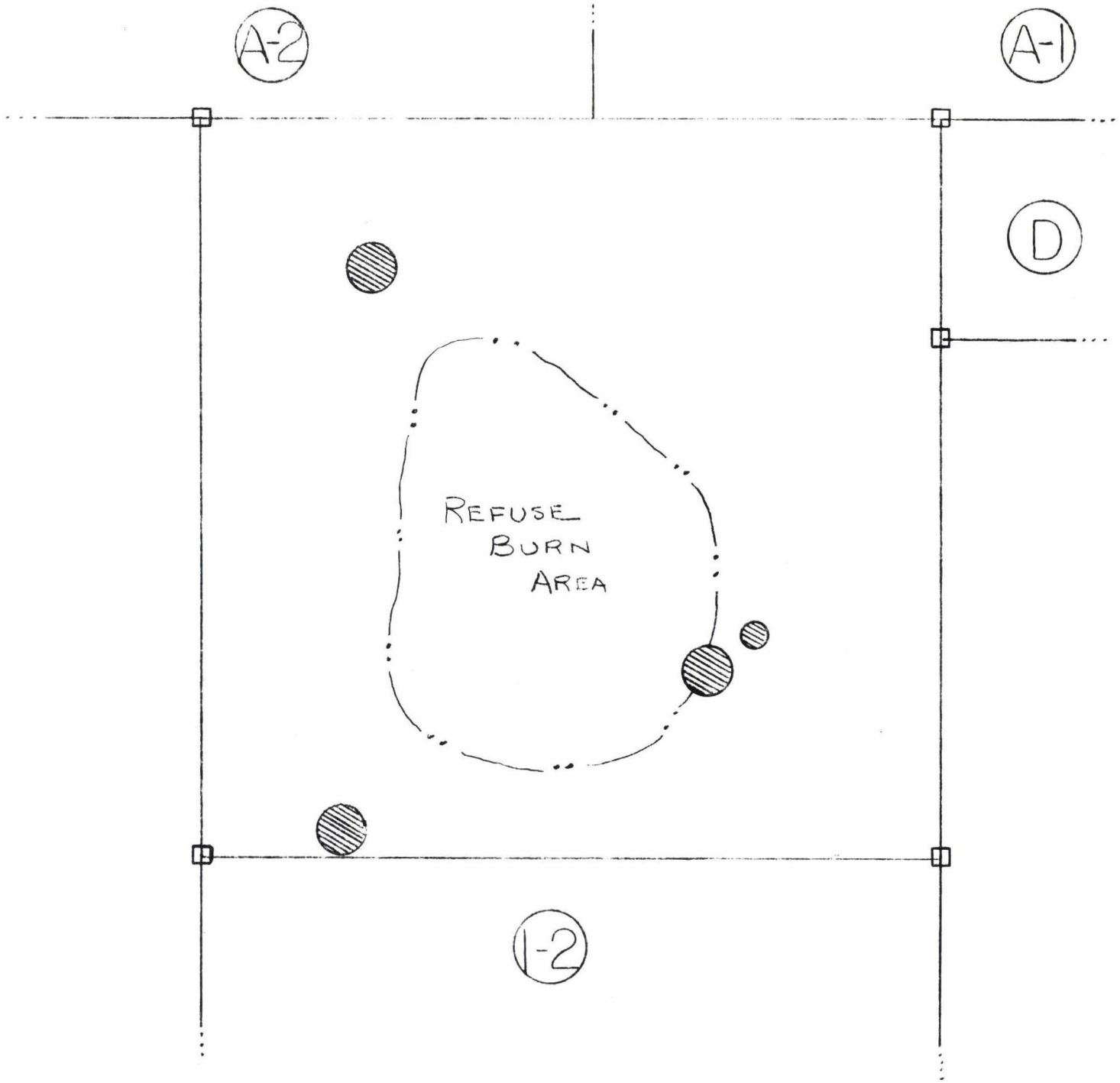
The artifacts from Grid 1-2, include the following:

1 - Fishing weight, 2 1/2 ounces
1 - Wood screw, 1 1/2"
1 - Metal (tin) container for musket primer caps

1 - Metal (brass) container for musket primer caps
3 - Metal (Levi Type) clothes rivets
1 - Metal (Levi Type) clothes button
1 - Piece of melted bullet lead
1 - Unknown metal artifact
1 - Metal "D" ring, probably off suspenders
2 - Pieces of same (1) pair scissors
15 - Metal eyes off leather boot
1 - Small brass, 1/4" diameter, cap
1 - Rusted Crown cap bottle closure
3 - Unknown. Threaded, non tapering, 1/16" diameter metal pins
2 - Buttons, white with red dots
1 - Railroad spike
3 - Pieces of cast iron wood stove
1 - Piece of tin eating utensil handle
1 - Piece of tin spoon
2 - Pieces of handle for tin cup
3 - Galvanized wire hooks
1 - Tin Spoon
1 - Solid iron handled knife
1 - Solid iron handle fork
3 - Wire bails off cooking pots
1 - 30" section of trap chain with "O" ring
1 - Wire bail piece of friction top can (lard pail type)
11 - Pieces of misc. length wire (.0625")
3 - Pieces of misc. length wire (.0938")
1 - Piece of coiled (7') wire (.0938")
3 - Pieces of same unknown metal artifact
1 - Piece of metal ring, possibly off a cloth tape
1 - Piece of metal buckle
314 - Pieces of china
9 - Pieces of same glass dish, desert type dish
34 - Pieces of probably the same glass chimney for a kerosine lamp
15 - Pieces of the same crucible
4 - Pieces of aqua glass bottle fragments
39 - Pieces of clear glass bottle fragments
27 - Pieces of brown glass bottle fragments
3 - Pieces of green glass bottle fragments
5 - Pieces of purple glass bottle fragments
32 - Pieces of clear glass bottle fragments (burned)
1 - Leather boot sole, badly burned/decayed
4 - Pieces of leather boot parts
136 - Pieces of animal bones
2 - .44 metal cartridges
1 - .45-60 metal cartridge
2 - .45-70 metal cartridges
1 - .22 Short metal cartridge
1 - .22 metal cartridge
2 - .25-20 metal cartridges

24LN918
GRID 1-1

Figure 8.



LEGEND

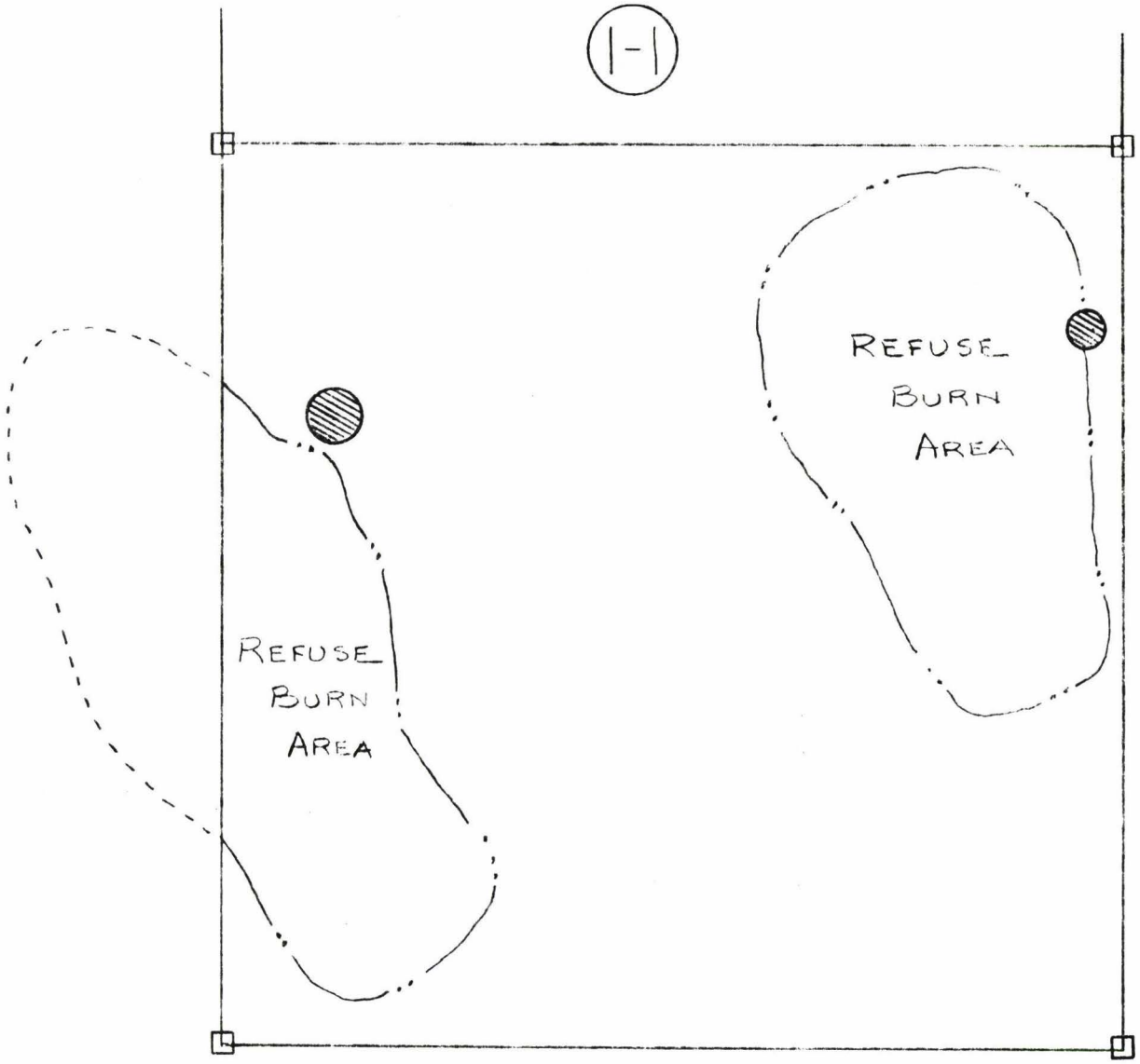
EXISTING TREE

D — FEATURE OF GRID NUMBER

GRID CORNER POST

24LN918

Figure 9. **GRID 1-2**



LEGEND

EXISTING TREE

1-1 FEATURE OR GRID NUMBER

GRID CORNER POST

4	- .32 Long metal cartridges
1	- .40-65 metal cartridge
1	- Metal cartridge fragment
1	- Lard pail
2	- Fragments of a 6" stove pipe
9	- Pieces of 2 15/16" diameter milk can with 3/4" hole
11	- 2 15/16" diameter milk can ends
3	- 2 15/16" diameter milk can ends with 1 1/4" hole
2	- can ends with 1 1/2" hole
18	- Pieces of hole in top can end
11	- 7/8" hole covers for hole in top cans
2	- 2 1/4" hole covers for hole in top cans
1	- 1 1/2" hole cover for hole in top can
1	- 1 1/4" hole cover for hole in top can
1	- 1 1/8" hole cover for hole in top can
3	- Pieces of metal can body with a crimped/soldered seams
4	- Pieces of metal can body with lapped/soldered seams
124	- Misc. pieces of metal can body
1	- Metal can end with "Eagle Brand" embossed on it
2	- Pieces of very thin aluminum foil
908	- Total artifacts recovered from this feature

METAL DETECTOR SURVEY (1-3):

A Radio Shack Metal Detector was used to determine its value in identifying unseen artifacts and/or features. To determine its effectiveness, an area was selected adjacent to the exterior cabin walls and extending out 20 feet This test area then provided an area on the west side of the cabin of approximately 20' x 33' (660 Square Feet). The east side of the cabin provided and area, excluding Grids 1-1, 1-2 and Feature D, of approximately 451 square feet. The south end of the cabin only included a small area due to it being adjacent to Feature C, or an area approximately 10' x 11' (110 square feet). Therefore, approximately 1221 square feet of the ground surface was scrutinized by the metal detector. For recording purposes this test area has been designated as Grid 1-3. The metal detector used was a Radio Shack Micronta 3001 Model (see Figure 4.)

The use of the metal detector provided two additional features. These two features (E and F) consisted of tin can refuse dumps. In addition, it also aided in the recovery of another 36 metal cartridges, helping to provide a more realistic picture of the re-loading activity at this site. Never having used a detector prior to this site, I was not prepared for its continual, obnoxious noise. I found that, at first, I would only operate it about a half an hour and then put it away for the day. It began producing

artifacts almost immediately, and I was satisfied in they way it performed. After a few hours of use, I tuned down the volume on the detector and began utilizing just the Sensitivity Meter to determine the presence of metal. It took awhile to perfect this technique, but I soon found that by watching the meter, I was able to not only interpret the presence of metal, but soon was able to predict, in many cases, the artifact found. I found that the needle registered a different reading for burned/rusted nails than a reading for un-rusted or partially rusted nails. Large pieces of tin can parts and other pieces of metal provided a reading that was different from nails. A slight, negative reading of the meter, would indicated a brass metal cartridge. This negative reading would be ever so slight, and when the volume would be turned up, the cartridge would not alter the sound to indicate it's presence. I now prefer to use the metal detector with the sound volume turned down and utilize the meter only.

It was interesting to note that in some instances, non-metal artifacts were also recovered. These artifacts were located adjacent to metal, and at least provided evidence that additional cultural material still lay beneath the duff and forest litter around the cabin. It was felt that the two grids that were established in the east side of the cabin, provided sufficient data that the surface was only disturbed enough to recovered metal artifacts located with the metal detector, and those found in association with them.

In summary on the use of the metal detector, I found that it did not contribute substantially to artifacts that were collected by the excavation phase of this project, but instead it did provide supplemental information. In the case of metal cartridges, it also provided a tool for determining distribution patterns that could only have been provided by additional excavation. The main advantage is easily recognized when one considers its potential when a historic site is not going to be excavated, but the site boundaries would like to be known.

Artifacts recovered utilizing the metal detector include:

2 - Pieces of the same medicine bottle (ca.1910) "Pinex"
8 - Pieces of the same whiskey bottle (ca.1908) "Big Seven Whiskey"
24 - Pieces of clear glass bottle fragments
9 - Pieces of brown glass bottle fragments
5 - Pieces of green glass bottle fragments
1 - Piece of tin pie or eating plate
1 - Piece of metal, use unknown
5 - Pieces of one "Diamond" stove pipe damper
1 - 3/8" metal grommet
- Rusted pieces of wire, .0625"
- Rusted pieces of wire, .1563"
1 - Piece of very thin lead sheet

2 - White buttons
1 - Piece of thin metal, use unknown
1 - Punch or metal chisel
2 - Pieces of cast iron wood stove
1 - Crown cap
3 - Pieces of same assembly, use unknown, looks like pieces of a sliding door rail
3 - 2 15/16" diameter x 4 3/8" high milk cans, crimped/soldered seams
1 - Metal can lid with only "cream" left in embossed letters
1 - Piece of can lid with "always measure your tea" embossed on it
1 - Metal container for musket percussion caps
2 - .22 HP metal cartridges
3 - .30 metal cartridges
3 - .32 metal cartridges
2 - .38 S&W Spl. metal cartridges
2 - .38 S&W metal cartridges
4 - .38 Long metal cartridges
1 - .38-55 metal cartridge
2 - .40-65 metal cartridges
1 - .41 LDA metal cartridge
3 - .44 metal cartridges
1 - .44 WCF Shot metal cartridge
5 - .45 Colt metal cartridges
5 - .45-70 metal cartridges
2 - .45-90 metal cartridges
1 - Discarded lead bullet
1 - Metal cartridge fragment
2 - Pieces of leather boot sole
7 - Pieces of lard type pails
10 - Misc. pieces of tin can ends
1 - 2 1/4" hole cover for a hole in top metal can
1 - 1 1/4" hole cover for a hole in top metal can
55 - Misc. pieces of metal can body parts
2 - Pieces of metal can body parts with crimped/soldered seams
4 - Pieces from the same baking powder lid

193 - Total artifacts recovered from this feature

HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION:

On October 7 and 8, 1891, a total of nine claims were filed on in the court house located in Bonners Ferry, Idaho. Of those nine claims, four were located on the west side of the Yaak River and within the general vicinity of the mouth of Ferrel Creek. The Boulder and Big Bar Placer Claims were filed on October 7, 1891 and the Denver and Sunset Placer Claims being filed on October 8, 1891. One of the nine claims, the Idaho Placer, was soon known to early miners as Snipe Town Camp. It appears in claim registration almost immediately, as a known feature in which certain claim locations were identified, "claim located one half mile north of Snipetown on the west bank of the Yak River". The other identifying feature used in claim location, was the Yaak Falls, "claim located one and a half miles south of the falls".

Between August and November of 1891, a total of nineteen claims were filed on at the Bonners Ferry Courthouse, no claims were found recorded in the Libby Courthouse during this period. The first six claims recorded between the Yaak Falls and Snipetown, were filed on between August 25 and October 2, 1891 All six claims were lode claims. The nine claims recorded on October 7 and 8, 1891, represent the largest filing for the year. An additional four claims were recorded between October 24 and November 12, 1891.

The records on each of the four claims located in the vicinity of Ferrel Creek, were further found to have been tied into each other. The north boundary of Boulder Placer Claim is adjacent to the south boundary of the Big Bar Placer Claim, etc.

During the records search on early mining within the Yaak Valley, it soon became apparent that all of the early claims were filed in in Bonners Ferry, Idaho and not in Libby, Montana. This may well indicate that during this early period of time, between 1880's and mid-1890's, the Yaak Valley was accepted as being a part of Idaho. It was not until the gold strike of 1894, which produced the town of Sylvanite and a miner population of about 2000, that Montana became interested in the valley. The records search did not take me to Kalispel, and the Flathead County Courthouse. In the past, some claim records show that a few miners did file on claims in Kalispel. However, Libby, Montana Courthouse records show that there was a Recording Office set up in the town and that recording dates go back as far as the late 1880's.

The discovery of gold in Canada on Wild Horse Creek in 1864, began moving miners through Lincoln County, primarily along the Kootenai River (Spritzer, 1979:45). As the Wild Horse Rush subsided, many of these miners lingered and began prospecting within the general area, especially along the Kootenai River and it's tributaries. The finding of gold in the Vermillion

River and up Libby Creek in 1887, more or less established resident miners and proclaimed the beginning of settlements in Lincoln County (Spritzer, 1979:68). Along the banks of Libby Creek a small town soon developed and provided a subsistence center in which miners could outfit themselves for more prospecting further afield. By 1888, miners had penetrated all the major drainages on the Kootenai River, from Libby west into northern Idaho. The Banner and Bangle mine located in 1888 up in Callahan Creek, provided a new center of mining that saw the beginning to the town of Troy, Montana. Gold was discovered at the mouth of Boulder Creek, just inside of the Idaho State Line, and up the Moyie River. Access to these various small camps, was attained by old indian trails that went up and down the Kootenai River. In 1891, The Great Northern Railroad Line began the construction of a railroad grade through Lincoln County (Spritzer, 1979). The small settlement up Libby Creek (Libby, Montana) was moved that year so to be closer to the new railroad line. At the same time, a small railroad siding known as Leonia, which is located at Montana and Idaho State Line (lies just inside of Montana), was fast becoming a settlement. No doubt that the railroad grade, being under construction, soon provided early miners with an reasonably easy travel route. The settlement at Leonia would provide miners with a source of subsistence that allowed them to push further up into the close by drainages seeking gold. The old Indian Trail up the Yaak River Valley, soon experienced miner travel as prospecting extended up to the Yaak Falls. Between the Yaak River Falls and Kootenai River, exists a very rough and steep canyon. This represents approximately eight miles of difficult terrain in which foot travel is the only method of transportation. The Indian Trail, generally, stays on the flat bench above the canyon, so prospectors were on their own to find a way down into the steep canyon.

Ferrel Creek, and site 24LN918, is located within a gentle break in the Yaak River Canyon system. Ferrel Creek empties out onto a series of gravel bars and the Yaak River is fairly wide. Approximately 700 feet to the south of Ferrel Creek, the Yaak River drops through a fault and resumes a narrow, steep canyon again. The gentle river bottom and gravel bars extend upstream approximately 2000 feet where the river is again in a narrow, steep sided canyon. After walking this section of the canyon, it soon becomes apparent that the four placer claims recorded in 1891, represent to only area around Ferrel Creek where such claims could have existed. The remainder of the canyon would represent the areas in which lode claims would have been filed on. The Ferrel Creek Cabin was either located on the Boulder Placer Claim or the the Big Bar Placer Claim. The Boulder Claim being the southern most claim before the Yaak River drops into a steep canyon, meets the on the ground description. I therefore am inclined to believe that this site, 24LN918, is located on the Boulder. The cabin itself was probably constructed in late 1891 or by late summer of 1892. The construction of the cabin, a southern style dog-trot, may indicate that the miner who built it was originally from the south. A claim recorded as the Idaho Placer claim, in 1891, soon found itself the center of mining activity. This settlement located approximately 1 1/2 miles south of Ferrel Creek, became known as Snipe Town Camp. Access

between Snipe Town and 24LN918, was an easy walk, by trail, along the bench above the canyon.

Prospecting in the Lower Yaak River Valley continued northward and a major gold discovery was made five miles north of the Yaak Falls in 1894 (Troy Times, October, 1894). The discovery of gold on Friday Hill, up in the Fourth of July Creek Drainage, resulted in a gold rush to the area. By the end of the year, the town of Sylvanite was established and hundreds of miners flocked into the area. Access was still provided by trail and supplies were being packed in on horses and mules, to the town, from the settlement at Leonia on the Great Northern Railroad Line. As the town of Sylvanite continued to grow, a wagon road was pioneered from Leonia to the town in 1896 (Kootenai Herald, July, 25, 1896). This gold strike eventually was responsible for the establishment of the state boundary between Idaho and Montana. No one really knew in which state the town was located, both states claiming it as their own.

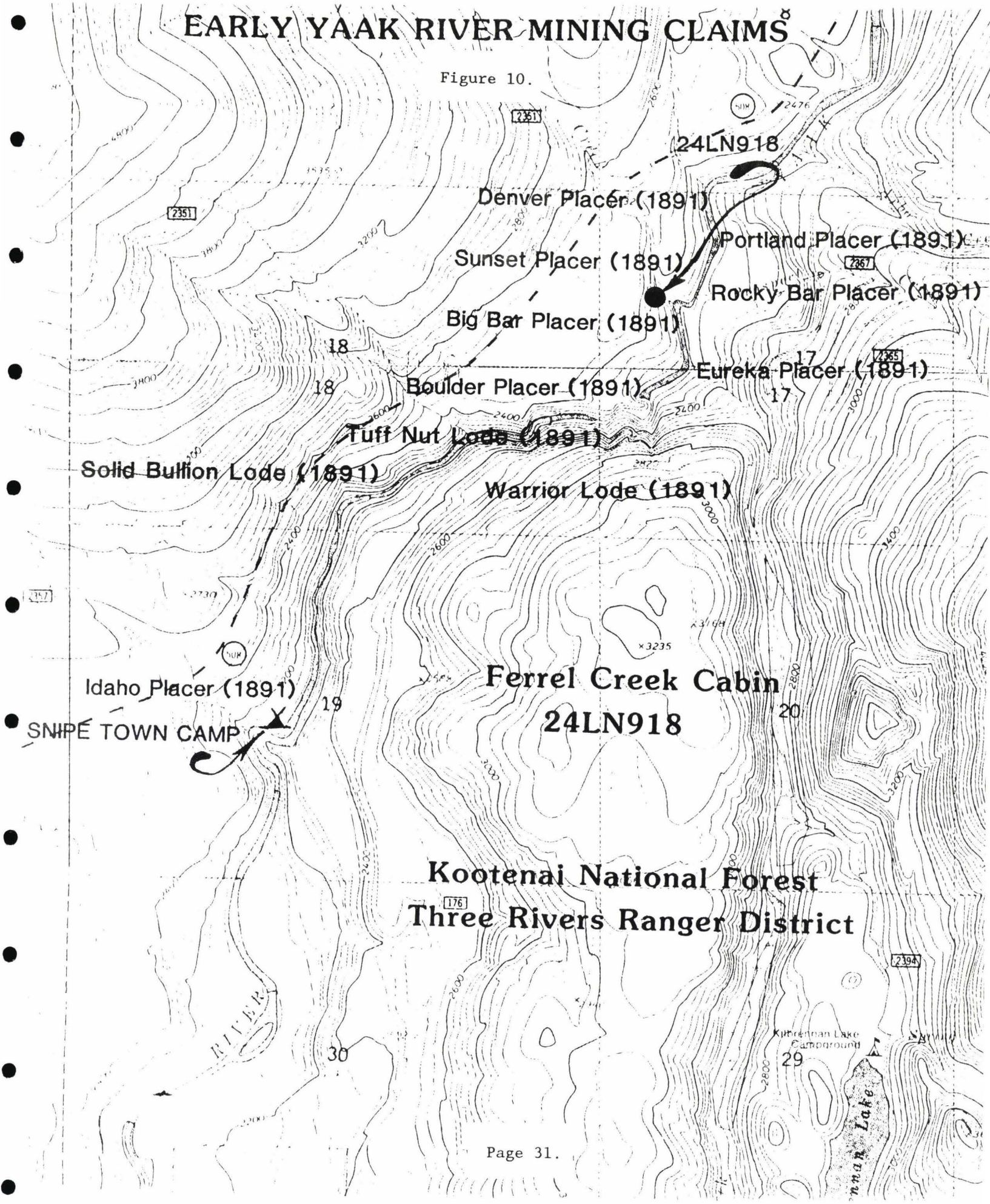
Mining activity and the town of Sylvanite continued to grow. A trail had existed between Sylvanite and the young town of Troy, Montana. Many of the merchants in Troy also established stores in Sylvanite. Therefore, a wagon road was constructed between the two towns during 1896, with a free ferry across the Kootenai River at Troy (Troy Times, March, 1896).

As it turned out, the gold bearing quartz which generated the original gold rush, was found to be confined to two major claims. The year 1898 saw the continued development of the Keystone and the Goldflint Mines, but it also a decline in mining activity in the Lower Yaak Valley. As a result, the town of Sylvanite became deserted (Kootenai Herald, August 20, 1898). At or about this same time, a wagon road was constructed and the railroad siding and settlement of Leonia was connected with the town of Bonners Ferry, Idaho. Although there appears to have been a lull in the mining activity, the area still experienced considerable traffic. If no other reason, the gold strike was responsible for the eventual construction of a wagon road which provided a wagon route through Lincoln County and on into Idaho. This route was used until 1915 when U.S. Highway 2 was constructed, which bypassed the arm of the old road which was constructed up the Yaak River.

Although prospecting continued in the Yaak Valley, the town of Sylvanite continued to be ghost town until early in 1910. Canadian interests had purchased the Keystone, Goldflint mines and began the development of a new stamp mill on the banks of the Yaak River in the town of Sylvanite. As the new mill was completed and the town was beginning to experience a revival, a fire roared out of Seventeen Mile Creek, below town, and destroyed all but a small cabin and a hotel. All was lost, including the new mill and work done up on the hill at the mine.

EARLY YAAK RIVER MINING CLAIMS

Figure 10.



The first official record we have of site 24LN918, was made in 1912 when it was recorded as the American Placer Claim. This claim was held by the same group of people up to 1929. During the 17 years as the American, no known work was conducted on the claim and no know occupancy occurred in the cabin.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

In summary, The Ferrel Creek Cabin was probably constructed in either 1891 or 1892. At the time of construction, a trail was the only means of transportation to the outside world, that being the new settlement of Leonia, on the Great Northern Railroad Line. Social contacts and activities, was probably located more close to home at the small settlement known as Snipe Town and later on, after 1895, in the new town of Sylvanite.

Evidence found at 24LN918, would indicate a year around residency by one or more miners. They probably worked their placer claim as evident by the mining activity found (Feature G), and continued prospecting in the surrounding area as evident by the hand made chisels and quartz samples found at the cabin. Piece of trap chain and bones of fur bearing animals found at the cabin, points to the possibility, that as winter set in and the ground froze, trapping became a way of life. The large amounts and game animal bones, some buried and some burned and scattered, may also indicate year around use of the site. During the early spring, summer and fall, the ground would have been frost free and disposal of animal bones could be accomplished by burying. However, during the period of time during the rest of the year when the ground would have been frozen, burning of animal bones either inside in the wood stove, or outside in a campfire would have been the method used. The ashes from the wood stove deposited outside of the window in Feature A-2, contains burned animal bones.

The lead fishing weight recovered during this project, also indicates that fishing was also employed to supplement their diet. The weight is of a type commonly used as a part of a "set line". It was used with a hand line where a hook is baited and tossed out into a pool or other likely spot, and left for a time. The fish would have to "hook" himself and stay on the line until the line was pulled in.

I suspect that this cabin was probably occupied most of the year from 1891 to about the summer of 1893. During the year of 1893, the records indicate that this section of the river, between Snipe Town and the Yaak Falls, under went considerable re-filing of claims. It is possible that by this year, most of the claims lay abandoned, and were re-filed on. Site 24LN918, may or may not have been one of these re-filed claims, However, the number of placer claims recorded within the general area would indicate that it was.

The gold strike five miles north of this cabin in 1894, probably represents the time in which this cabin fell into intermittent use. This condition continuing until after the turn of the century. Artifacts recovered, including metal cartridges and glass bottles, indicate use of the site once again. This may represent intermittent use of the claim and not necessarily the use of the cabin. By the year 1912, the claim was recorded as the American Placer, and by then, no further use was made of the cabin.

The recovery of so many cartridges, or more specifically so many calibers, has generated considerable thought on the subject. The Boulder Placer Claim was filed on by just a single miner and the Big Bar Placer Claim was recorded having three partners. However, the Boulder Claim was located geographically better than the Big Bar Claim. I had trouble with a lone miner building a two room cabin to live in. Further analysis of the data collected provides for the possible solution to the problem.

E.M. Wardell was the miner who filed on the Boulder Placer Claim. The records show that he had also filed, with partners, on an additional five claims within and adjacent to the Boulder Claim. Four of the claims were lode claims and one, the Mountain Side, was a placer claim. This then generates five partners who were connected, in various ways, on all claims except the Boulder (see Table 1.). The Tuff Nut Lode Claim was adjacent to the Boulder and was located downstream. The Boulder was the northern most claim and also represents the easiest way in or out of that stretch of the canyon.

A strong possibility exists that E.M. Wardell filed on the Boulder Placer Claim to provide an easy access in and out of the canyon to the Tuff Nut and Solid Bullion Lode claims that were located there. For the most part, lode claims are in very rocky and steep on ground. The Boulder would provide not only access, but a flat area next to a live creek on which to construct a cabin to live in. Out of all the claims recorded by Wardell and his partners, the Boulder is the only one that any of them filed on alone. It could be that it was never intended to be "mined" but only filed on to "tie it up" for an area large enough for five men to live. If this assumption is correct, then the ditch line, and placer mining activity (Feature G) would represent an activity that took place after 1893. In any event, it is now possible that not one, but five miners lived in this cabin.

By the time the records show a re-filing of claims (1893), all the above partners drop from the records. No doubt that when new miners moved into the area, an abandoned two room cabin would not be without a resident or two for long.

It is now nearly impossible to determine if the original miners contributed largely to the many calibers found, or the miners who moved in after 1893.

The distribution pattern of most of the cartridges, especially those found on the east side of the structure, suggests being discarded in the same manner and not a layering by different residence. The final answer may lay with the recovered .30WCF, 30-30, and .32 Special cartridges. All of which were fired in a Model 1894 Winchester that came out in 1895.

TABLE 1.

PARTNERS OF E.M. WARDELL

(9/20/1891) Solid Bullion Lode	(10/2/1891) Tuff Nut Lode	(10/7/1891) Boulder Placer	(10/24/1891) Warrior Lode	(10/24/1891) Gold King Lode	(10/24/1891) Mountain Side Placer
E. Wardell	E. Wardell	E. Wardell	E. Wardell	E. Wardell	E. Wardell
J. Wardell	J. Wardell		J. Wardell	J. Wardell	J. Wardell
M. Reed	M. Reed		M. Reed	M. Reed	
Wm. Evans			Wm. Evans	Wm. Evans	Wm. Evans
E. Henry	E. Henry				

COMMENTS:

The first claim recorded, on September 20, 1891 was the only claim in which all five partners names appear.

In general, it would appear that they had a preference for lode claims.

The Boulder Placer Claim is only claim in which only one name was used to record it.

All six claims were recorded over a short period of time (35 days).

A Photo of the Ferrel Creek Cabin Taken in 1929

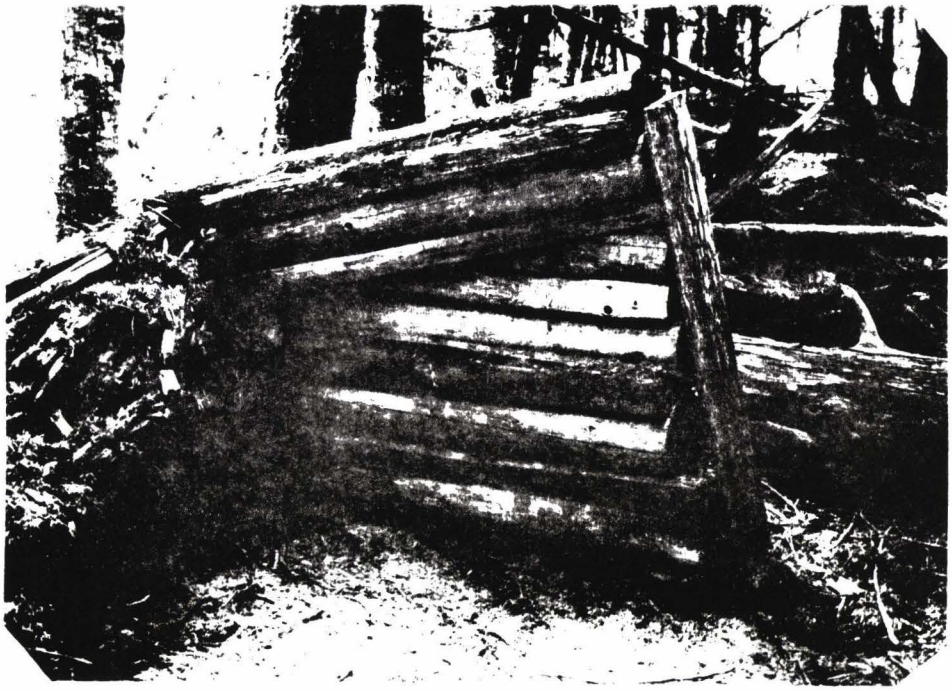
Looking north at the condition of the structure, A-2 is in the foreground.

Looking southwest at condition of structure before test excavation. View of the only section of log wall left standing.

Looking south across the structure site after the brush was removed, A-1 in the foreground and A-2 behind wall.

Looking north after brush was removed from structure site, with A-2 in the foreground and A-2 beyond the log wall.

Looking west through "breezeway" after brush was removed and excavation of A-2 is underway.



Northwest corner of A-2, showing the interior portion of only section of wall left standing.

APPENDIX A

MINING CLAIMS

This list of mine claims and miners, is compiled using information found in the Lincoln County Court House in Libby, Montana and Boundary County Court House in Bonners Ferry, Idaho. This list only those claims that were filed on that were located between Snipe Town Camp and the Yaak Falls.

In reality though, this list must not be considered as a complete listing of mining and miners during the following time frames. Not shown, but found in the records, were claims that did not narrow down the claim location. Instead of using either the falls or Snipe Town Camp as a location reference, they used the Kootenai River, "claim located seven miles north of the Kootenai River". These claims were not considered as having a valid location sufficient enough to be encluded on this list. None of the claims filed on, in this manner, were recorded prior to those listed below.

Claims filed on by year, include the following:

August 25, 1891	Fanny Edel Lode
September 20, 1891	Solid Bullion Lode
September 21, 1891	Blue Bell Lode
September 26, 1891	Silver Tip Lode
	Iron Clad Lode
October 2, 1891	Tuff Nut Lode
October 7, 1891	Boulder Placer
	California Placer
	Big Bar Placer
	Portland Placer
	Rocky Bar Placer
October 8, 1891	Sunset Placer
	Eureka Placer
	Idaho Placer (Snipe Town Camp Site)
	Denver Placer
October 24, 1891	Warrior Lode
	Gold King Lode
	Mountain Side Placer

November 12, 1891	Golden Crown Lode
June 5, 1893	State of Texas Placer State of Maine Placer Idaho Placer
June 8, 1893	Bangor Placer
June 9, 1893	Rocky Bar Placer Brunswick Placer Mohawk Placer Last Chance Placer
June 10, 1983	Portland Placer
June 15, 1893	Spokane Placer State of Washington Placer
June 15, 1894	State of Wisconsin Placer
June 16, 1894	Tenderfoot Placer
June 23, 1894	Waupun Placer
June 30, 1894	Dot Placer

List of the miners who filed on the claims shown above. List includes all the claims recorded by an individual:

BOWEN, B.W.	Blue Bell Lode - Iron Clad Lode - Silver Tip Lode
BRANN, A.A.	Portland Placer - State of Maine Placer
BUDD, B.F.	Denver Placer
CUDIHEE, John	Idaho Placer(1891) - Bangor Placer - Spokane Placer - Portland Placer (1893) - Rocky Bar Placer (1893) - Idaho Placer (1893) - State of Washington Placer - State of Texas Placer - Brunswick Placer - Mohawk Placer - Last Chance Placer - State of Maine Placer
DAVIE, Wm.	Tenderfoot Placer

DOYL, W.J.	Fanny Edel Lode
DRISCOLL, P.D.	Portland Placer
EATON, Wm.	Fanny Edel Lode
EAST, J.H.	Rocky Bar Placer - Big Bar Placer
EVANS, Wm.D.	Mountain Side Placer - Warrior Lode - Solid Bullion Lode - Gold King Lode
GALBRAITH, E.P.	Bangor Placer
GRAYHAM, M.K.	State of Washington Placer
HENRY, E.A.	Solid Bullion Lode - Tuffnut Lode
HOFFMAN, O.W.	Dot Placer
LeFEVER, Edmond	Sunset Placer
LIBBY, A.C.	Last Chance Placer
MALONEY, W.H.	Rocky Bar Placer (1893)
MORROW, Ben	Fanny Edel Lode
PETTIBONE, C.J.	State of Wisconsin Placer
PETTIBONE, L.A.	State of Wisconsin Placer - Waupun Placer
PICKS, E.F.	Blue Bell Lode - Iron Clad Lode - Silver Tip Lode
REED, M.E. or R.E.	Solid Bullion Lode - Tuffnut Lode - Warrior Lode - Gold King Lode
ROBERTS, E.J.	Eureka Placer - Big Bar Placer
SMITH, Vernon	California Placer - Big Bar Placer
STOKESBERRY, D.C.	Golden Crown Lode
STOKESBERRY, R.M.	Golden Crown Lode
WARDELL, E.M.	Solid Bullion Lode - Boulder PLacer - Mountain Side Placer - Warrior Lode - Tuffnut Lode - Gold King Lode
WARDELL, J.L.	Mountain Side Placer - Warrior Lode - Solid Bullion Lode - Tuffnut Lode - Gold King Lode
WHITE, M.H.	Mohawk Placer

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT SUMMARY

Artifact	A-1	A-2	B	C	D	E	F	1-1	1-2	1-3	Total
GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE: (30.5%)											
Bottle Fragments		9	1		1			63	110	48	232
(# Bottles)		(3)	(1)		(1)			(5)	(13)	(7)	(30)
Window Glass Fragment	1										1
Glass Dish Fragments									9		9
China Fragments					2			1	314		317
Earthenware Fragments					1			4			5
Crucible Fragments									15		15
Lamp Chimney Fragments									34		34
WOODEN:											
Wood Door Pull	1										1
METAL CONTAINERS: (34.5%)											
Metal Cans	6	5	69	4	1	21	9		1	3	119
Metal Can Pieces	34	93	16		6		1	150	192	82	575
METAL TOOLS: (0.5%)											
Files/Chisels/Spikes		3						3	1	1	8
Sledge Hammer				1							1
Scissor Fragments									2		2
METAL HARDWARE: (5.6%)											
Nails/Screws/Staples	25	78			5			1	1		110
Nuts/Washers					1			1			2
Hinges								1			1

Artifacts	A-1	A-2	B	C	D	E	F	1-1	1-2	1-3	Total
MISC. METAL: (5.5%)											
Misc. Unknown Metal	1	4			1				10	6	22
Pieces of Wire		3						10	15		28
Wire Hooks	2	4							3		9
Stove Parts/Pieces	6	16	1					3	5	7	38
Window Screen Pieces		14									14
CLOTHING: (1.9%)											
Buckles/Rivets					1			2	7	1	11
Buttons		1							2	2	5
Leather Boot Parts					1			1	20	2	24
HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING: (6.2%)											
Trap Parts									1		1
Fishing Weight									1		1
Metal Cartridges	1	15			5			40	15	38	114
Rifle Cleaning Rod		1									1
Primer Cap Containers					1			3	2	1	7
Melted bullet lead									1		1
FOOD PREPARATION: (15.5%)											
Plates/Cups/Pot Frag.	2	1		1				2	5	1	12
Knife/Fork/Spoon Frag.									5		5
Animal Bones	7	10			51			89	136		293
Crown Caps									1	1	2
TOTALS:	86	258	87	6	77	21	10	374	908	193	2010

APPENDIX C

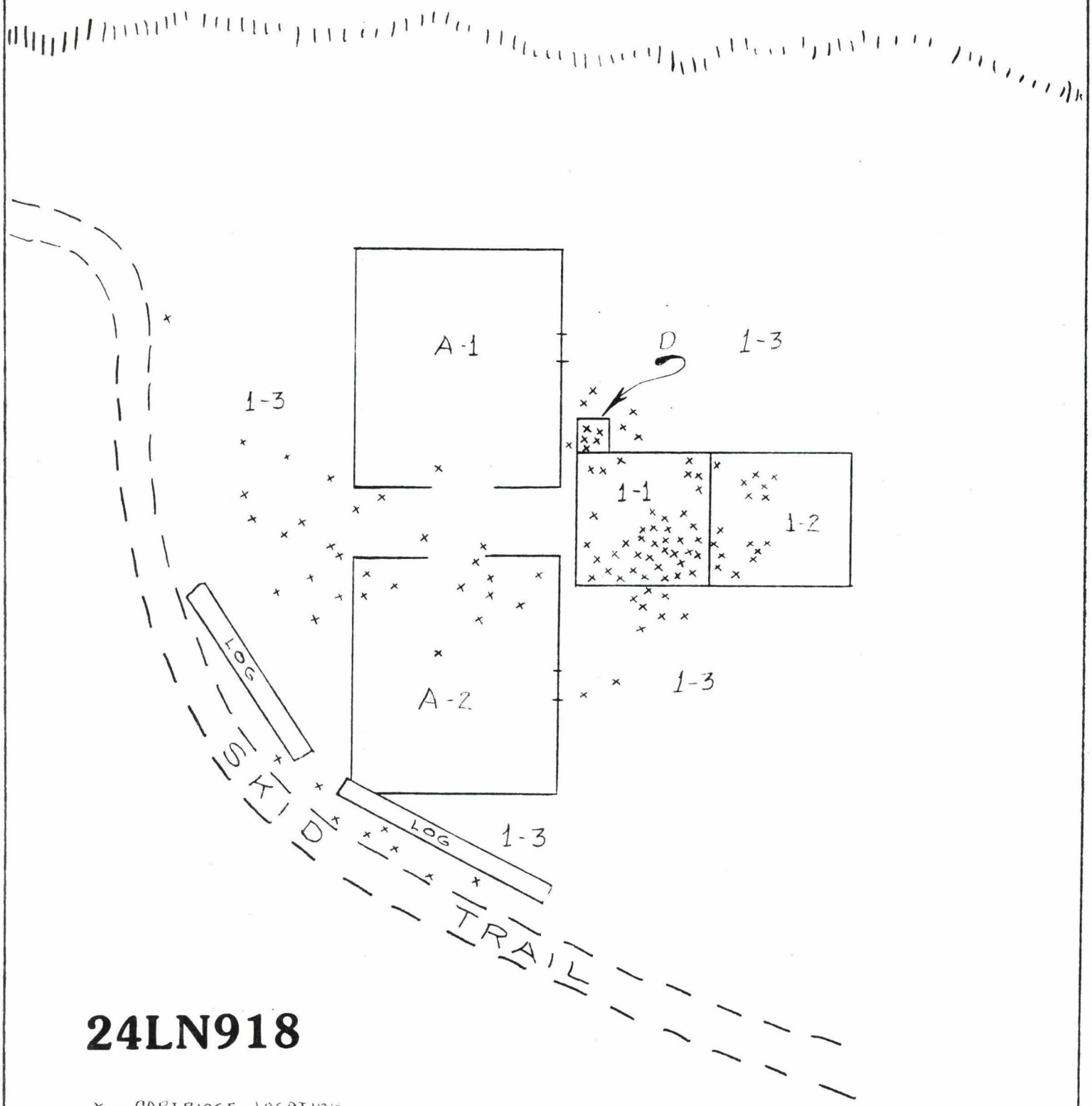
CARTRIDGE SUMMARY

MFG	CALIBER	FEATURE NUMBERS A-1	A-2	D	1-1	1-2	1-3	TOTALS
WRA	.22 Short					1		1
WRA	.22 W.R.F.					1		1
WRA	.22 H.P.						2	2
WRA	.25-20					2		2
WRA	.30 W.C.F.				2		3	5
UMC	.30-30		1		1			2
WRA	.32 W.S.				1		3	4
WRA	.32 Long				1	4		5
WRA	.38 S&W Spl.		1		2		2	5
UMC	.38 S&W						2	2
WRA	.38 Long						2	2
PETERS	.38 Long		2					2
UMC	.38 Long (S H)						2	2
UMC	.38-55 (S H)						1	1
WRA	.38-55		1					1
WRA	.40-65 W.C.F.		1		3	1	2	7
WRA	.40-82 W.C.F.				1			1
UMC	.40-82 (S H)				1			1
WRA	.41 L.D.A.						1	1
WRA	.44 W.C.F.				4	2	3	9
UMC	.44 S&W R		1		1			2
WRA	.44 W.C.F. Shot						1	1
PETERS	.44-40				2			2
UMC	.45 Colt	1	2	2	9		5	19
UMC	.45-60 (S H)					1		1
WRA	.45-70 U.S.G.		1					1
WRA	.45-70				4	2	3	9
UMC	.45-70 (S H)			1			1	2
UMC	.45-70 (unmarked)						1	1
WRA	.45-90 W.C.F.				3		2	5
PETERS	.45-90		1	1				2
UMC	.45-90 (S H)		2		2			4
UMC	.45-90				2			2
UMC	.50-70 (S H)		1	1				2
	Cast Lead Bullets		1		1		1	3
	Cartridge Fragments					1	1	2
TOTALS		1	15	5	40	15	38	114

UMC - United Metallic Cartridge Company (1867-1902)
WRA - Winchester Repeating Arms Company (1866-Present)
PETERS - Peters Cartridge Company (1887-Present)

Cartridge Distribution Map

Figure 11.



APPENDIX D

METAL CARTRIDGES

A total of 109 metal cartridges representing 23 different calibers, were recovered from this site. It appears that the cartridges were intentionally discarded as reject shells, or ones that could no longer be reloaded due to metal fatigue or cracks. In Feature A-1, the food preparation area, only one cartridge was recovered and that one was located just inside the doorway.

Feature A-2, the work and sleeping area, 15 cartridges were recovered, mainly located scattered across the width of the north half of the room. Excavation of the floor in this room, places a wood stove in the vicinity of the south-east corner, and a 24" wide shelf that spanned the entire width of the south wall. It does appear that a bed or sleeping area may have existed along the west wall near the southwest corner of the room. The working area would then be located in the northeast quarter of the room, as indicated by the cartridge concentrations. Also recovered from this area was a hand made rifle cleaning rod.

The heavy concentrations of cartridges were located in Features D, Grid 1-1 and the west half of Grid 1-2. Also within this same area, melted bullet lead, discarded bullets, and 6 containers, that are identical to those used for holding large primers for muzzle loading muskets, were recovered. In these areas alone, 61 metal cartridges were recovered which represents 56 percent of all the cartridges found.

Of the 36 cartridges recovered with the metal detector in 1-3, 13 of them lend themselves to the concentrations associated with the cartridges found in Features D, Grids 1-1 and 1-2. I recovered 8 cartridges along the berm of the skid trail, at the southeast corner of Feature A-2. These shell were probably displaced and skidded with logs from the west side of the cabin where an additional 13 cartridges were recovered.

Two (2) cartridges were recovered from the ash deposit out side of the window of Feature A-2, and are considered as a part of the work area located in that room.

In summary, the distribution patterns of the cartridges indicate that the majority of the reloading activity was confined to only two locations. Most likely, reloading was accomplished in early spring, summer and into the fall, outside, near the roof line of the east entrance to the breezeway or dog trot.

The discard pattern would indicate this activity was conducted close to the ground, probably sitting on a stump or chair. The rejected shells were simply allowed to be tossed or fall to the right and left onto the ground. When adverse weather set in, especially cold weather, reloading was accomplished in Feature A-2. With only one small window in the east wall for light, reloading would have been a little more difficult. The cartridge distribution pattern suggests that the rejected shell were gathered up and tossed outside the west entrance of the breezeway or dog trot, with some being tossed out the window onto or with ashes from the wood stove. Some of the shells appear to have hit the wall of Feature A-1 and dropped short, and were recovered within the dog trot. Some of the cartridges were dropped onto the floor and left, or missed due to poor lighting.

It also appears that most of the outside work activities occurred on the east side of the structure. The cartridge distribution from Feature A-2 may well indicate that another activity, one that blocked or partially blocked the east entrance, was going on at that time. It might indicate an area where winter firewood was stored, or possibly trapping related activities made it easier to toss the cartridges the other direction.

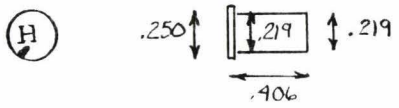
APPENDIX E

CARTRIDGES

.22 Short

The .22 Short was introduced in 1857 and is the oldest American Cartridge. It was introduced by Smith & Wesson for a revolver that was designed for self defense. Originally cases were made out of copper, by most cartridge companies, up through 1929. By 1931 most companies were making the cartridges out of brass. This artifact was manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and carries the Henry head stamp (H). Originally, this cartridge was loaded with 3 grains of powder and shot a 30 grain bullet.

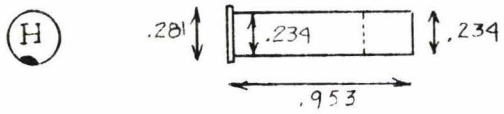
Number artifacts recovered - 1



.22 W.R.F

This is a .22 W.R.F (Winchester Rim Fire) cartridge. It shot a flat nosed bullet. It was introduced for the Winchester Model 1890 pump action rifle. This artifact was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and carries the Henry head stamp (H). This cartridge was originally loaded with 7 grains of powder and shot a 45 grain bullet.

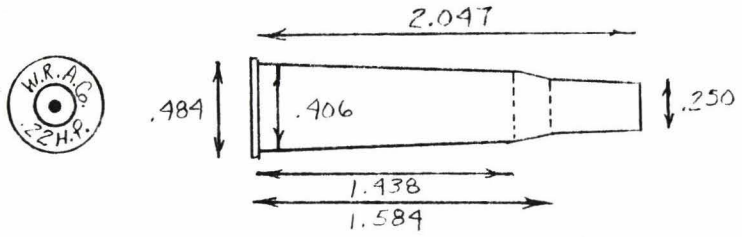
Number artifacts recovered - 1



.22 H.P.

Designed by Charles Newton about 1905 and is known as the .22 Newton High Power. It was adopted by the Savage Arms Company in 1911 and named the .22 Savage High Power. It was used in their Model 99 lever action rifle. This shell has been obsolete since the 1930's. It used a .228" diameter bullet instead of the standard .224" bullet. This artifact was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

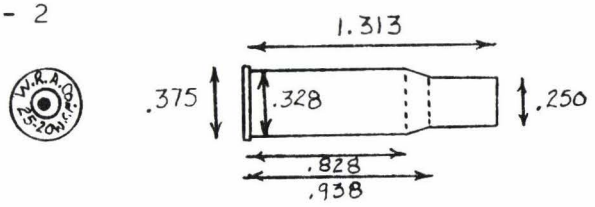
Number artifacts recovered - 2



.25-20

The .25-20 Winchester Center Fire (W.C.F.), was developed for the Model 1892 Winchester rifle. Some authorities say it was introduced in 1893 and others say it 1895, and is still in use today. This artifact was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and originally was produced using 17 grains of powder and fired a 86 grain bullet.

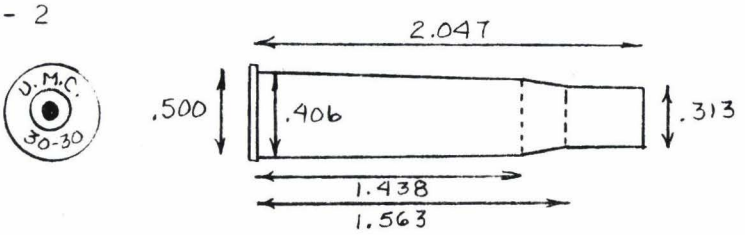
Number artifacts recovered - 2



.30-30

The .30-30 or .30 Winchester Center Fire was the first American small bore, smokeless powder hunting cartridge. It was designed by Winchester Repeating Arms Company in 1895 as one of the calibers available for the Model 1894 Winchester lever action rifle. It has long been the standard deer cartridge and is still manufactured today. This artifact was manufactured by the United Metallic Cartridge Company and was loaded with 30 grains of powder and fired a 160 grain bullet. These cartridges were resized to a .32 Special and used most likely used in a Model 94 Winchester rifle.

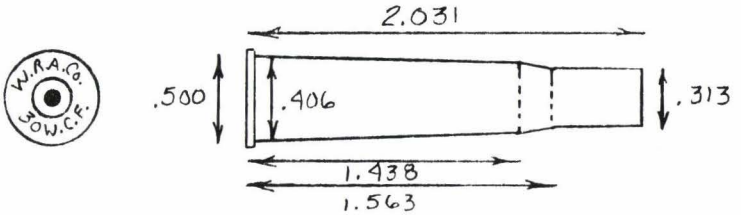
Number artifacts recovered - 2



.30 W.C.F.

The .30 Winchester Center Fire (W.C.F.) cartridge was originally the cartridge used in the .30-30 Winchester Model 1894. The early 1890's catalogs only list this cartridge and none listed as .30-30. Therefore, these artifacts are older than the cases recovered with a head stamp showing .30-30. The early 1890's catalog shows that this cartridge was loaded with 30 grains of powder and fired a 160 grain bullet. Artifacts were manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Also, all were resized to .32 Special caliber and most likely were used in a Model 94 Winchester Rifle.

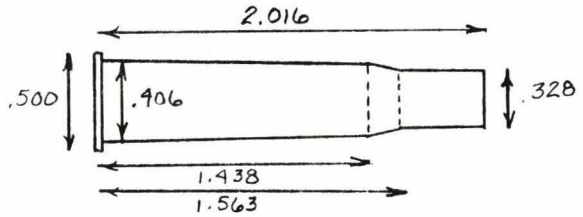
Number artifacts recovered - 5



.32 W.S.

The .32 Winchester Special was introduced as one of the calibers available for the Winchester Model 1894 lever action rifle. It was a smokeless powder round which was intended for reloading with black powder. This artifact was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and originally was loaded by 20 grains of powder and fired a 115 grain bullet.

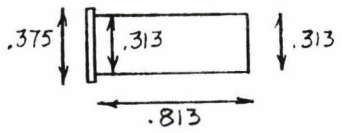
Number artifacts recovered - 4



.32 Long

The .32 Long or as it is known, the .32 Long Colt was introduced by Colt in 1875 along with the New Line revolvers. Colt is about the only company that used this cartridge, to any extent in the United States. This artifact was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company which originally loaded it with 13 grains of powder and shot a 90 grain bullet.

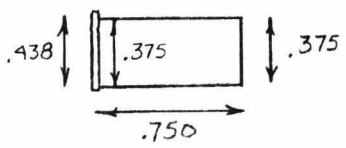
Number artifacts recovered - 5



.38 S&W

The .38 Smith & Wesson (S & W) was designed by Smith & Wesson for their hinged-frame revolvers introduced in 1877. It is one of the most widely used handgun cartridges in use today. This artifact was manufactured by the United Metallic Cartridge Company that sold this shell loaded with 15 grains of powder and fired a 146 grain bullet.

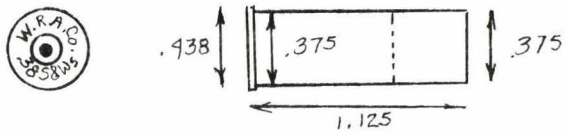
Number artifacts recovered - 2



.38 S&W Spl.

The .38 Smith & Wesson Special, also known as the .38 Colt Special and more generally as simply the .38 Special, was developed by Smith & Wesson and introduced with their Military and Police Revolvers in 1902. The artifacts were manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

Number artifacts recovered - 5

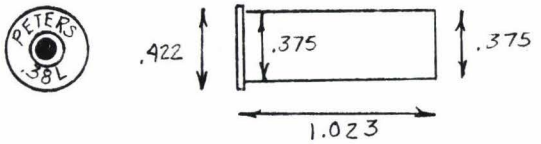


.38 Long

The .38 Long or better known as the .38 Long Colt, has been obsolete for many years. The .38 Long Colt was once the official U.S. Army revolver cartridge from 1892 to 1911. This cartridge was introduced in 1875 as one of the several calibers available for the Colt New Line, New Police and New House Revolvers. A total of 5 artifacts were recovered, as indicated below:

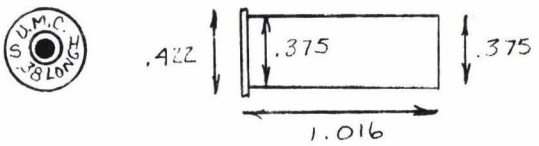
This artifact was manufactured by the Peters Cartridge Company which loaded it with 18 grains of powder and fired a 150 grain bullet.

Number artifacts recovered - 2



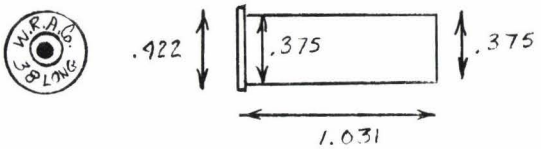
This artifact was manufactured by the United Metallic Cartridge Company which was constructed with a solid head as indicated by the S H on the head stamp. This type of cartridge construction replaced the old folded head cartridge,

Number artifacts recovered - 2



This artifact was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company which sold this cartridge loaded with 19 grains of powder and fired a 150 grain bullet.

Number artifacts recovered - 1

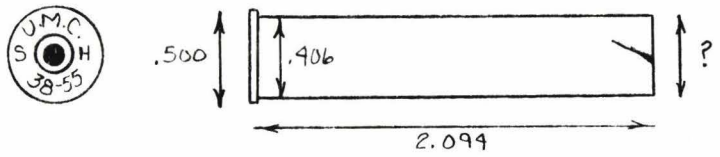


.38-55

Known as the .38-55 Winchester or .38-55 Ballard cartridge. It was introduced in 1884 as one of the calibers available for the Ballard Perfection No. 4. The Ballard Company was taken over in 1881 by the Marlin Fire Arms Company. Marlin developed a Model 1893 rifle and Winchester came out with the Model 1894, both were available in .38-55. No commercial rifles were available after about 1940. The recent .375 Winchester is based on the .38-55 cartridge. A total of 2 artifacts were recovered as indicated below:

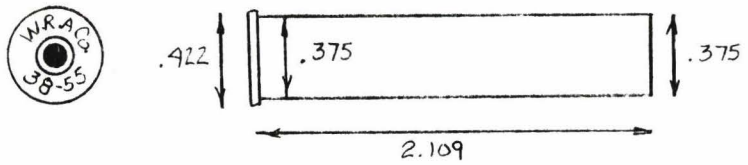
This artifact was manufactured by the United Metallic Cartridge Company who sold it originally loaded with 55 grains of powder and fired a 255 grain bullet. Head stamp shows S H which indicated solid head construction.

Number artifacts recovered - 1



This artifact was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company which sold this cartridge loaded with 48 grains of powder and fired a 255 grain bullet.

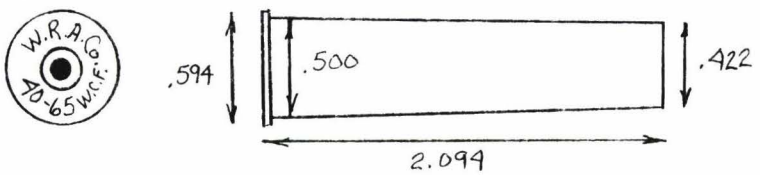
Number artifacts recovered - 1



.40-65

Known as the .40-65 Winchester, it was introduced in 1887 for the Model 1886 Winchester Rifle. It was also chambered for a Winchester single shot and Marlin 1895 rifle. It was loaded with both black powder and smokeless powder and discontinued in 1935. This artifact was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company which loaded it with 65 grains of powder and fired a 260 grain bullet.

Number artifacts recovered - 7

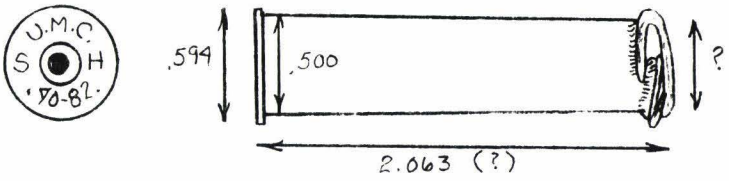


.40-82

Known as the .40-82 Winchester, was introduced in 1885 for the Winchester single shot and Model 1886 lever action rifle. It was originally loaded with black powder and later with smokeless powder. This cartridge was loaded and sold up to 1935. A total of 2 artifacts were recovered as indicated below:

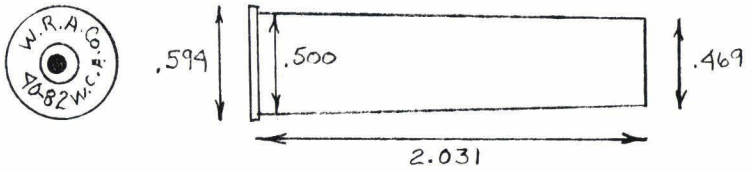
Manufactured by the United Metallic Cartridge Company which sold it loaded with 82 grains of powder and fired a 260 grain bullet. This is a solid head constructed cartridge as indicated by the S H on the head stamp. This artifact may have been damaged when an attempt was made to reload it.

Number artifacts recovered - 1



Manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company which loaded it with 82 grains of powder and fired a 260 grain bullet. This artifact has been trimmed back to a .40-90 Bullard length. It could not have been fired in the Bullard without rupturing the mouth of the case. It was probably damaged like the cartridge shown above and trimmed. Probably reloaded and fired in a .40-82 rifle.

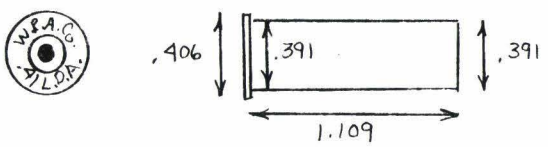
Number artifacts recovered - 1



.41 L.D.A.

The .41 Long Double Action (L.D.A.), was introduced by Colt for their Lightning Model revolver in 1877. No revolvers have been chambered for this caliber since the early 1930's. This artifact was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company which loaded it with 21 grains of powder and fired a 200 grain bullet.

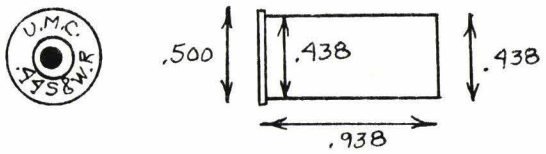
Number artifacts recovered - 1



.44 S&W R

The .44 Smith & Wesson Russian was developed in 1870. The first revolvers chambered for this caliber were made for the Imperial Russian Army. The first civilian commercial manufacturing began in 1878. Manufacturing discontinued in about 1907.

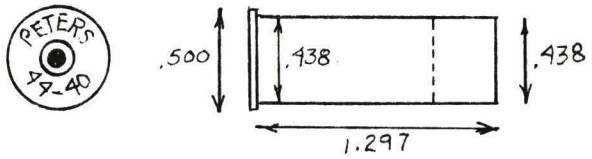
Number artifacts recovered - 2



.44-40

The .44-40 was the cartridge for the famous Winchester Model 1873 lever action, repeating rifle. It was used in both rifles and revolvers. No American made rifles have chambered this round since 1937. Colt made revolvers in this caliber until 1942. This artifact was manufactured by the Peters Cartridge Company.

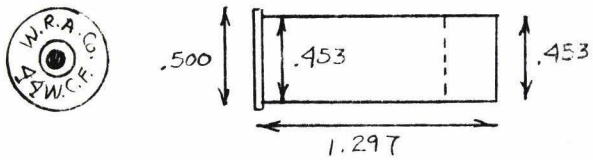
Number artifacts recovered - 2



.44 W.C.F.

The .44 also known in the 1890's as .44-40 was the cartridge developed for the Winchester Model 1873. This artifact was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company which loaded it with 40 grains of powder and fired a 200 grain bullet.

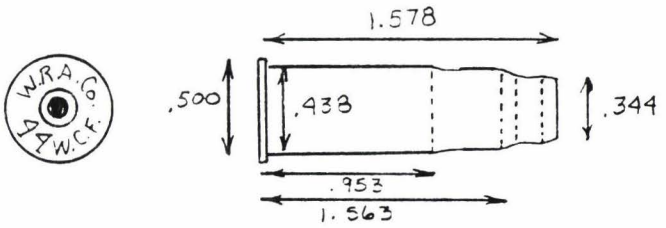
Number artifacts recovered - 9



.44 W.C.F. Shot

In 1908, The Marble Arms Company introduced their Game Getter, a double barrel, over and under pistol, with a removable skeleton buttstock. The artifact recovered is a cartridge which was loaded with shot instead of a bullet. The shot wad was usually gray or tan colored cardboard. The case was formed from a .44-40 cartridge. The stepped down forward portion took up the space displaced by the bullet in a loaded .44-40. Only Winchester Repeating Arms Company manufactured this case.

Number artifacts recovered - 1



(Not ready for the market until November 1908)

MARBLE'S GAME GETTER GUN

DOUBLE BARREL SINGLE SHOT

22 caliber rifle barrel and 44 caliber smooth barrel. Length of barrels, 12 inches.

Showing blank used when Rear Sight is not furnished. Also simplest extractor ever made

MODEL 1908

No. A—Equipped with Marble's Flexible Rear Sight, Lock Leaf Sight, Improved Front Ivory Bead Sight, and fine leather Holster with shoulder strap. Price - $15.00

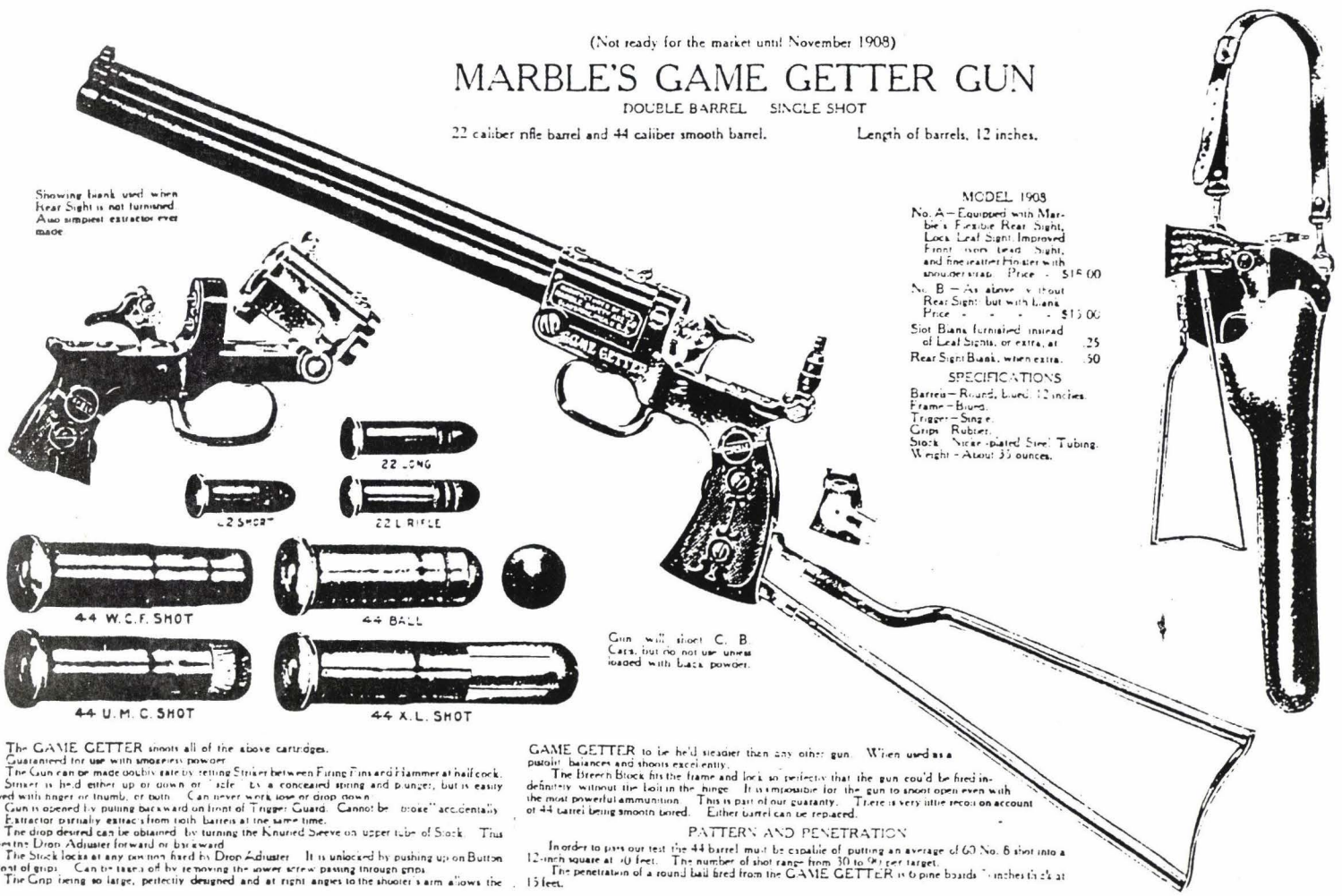
No. B—As above, without Rear Sight but with blank. Price - $13.00

Slot Blank furnished instead of Leaf Sights, or extra, at .25

Rear Sight Blank, when extra, .50

SPECIFICATIONS

Barrels—Round, Bored, 12 inches.
Frame—Blued.
Trigger—Single.
Grips—Rubber.
Stock—Nickel-plated Steel Tubing.
Weight—About 33 ounces.



Gun will shoot C. B. Caps, but do not use unless loaded with black powder.

The GAME GETTER shoots all of the above cartridges.

Guaranteed for use with smokeless powder.

The Gun can be made double safe by setting Striker between Firing Pins and Hammer at half-cock. Striker is held either up or down or "safe" by a concealed spring and plunger, but is easily moved with finger or thumb, or both. Can never work loose or drop down.

Gun is opened by pulling backward on front of Trigger Guard. Cannot be "broke" accidentally. Extractor partially extracts from both barrels at the same time.

The drop desired can be obtained by turning the Knurled Sleeve on upper tube of Stock. This moves the Drop Adjuster forward or backward.

The Stock locks at any position fixed by Drop Adjuster. It is unlocked by pushing up on Button in front of grips. Can be taken off by removing the lower screw passing through grips.

The Grip being so large, perfectly designed and at right angles to the shooter's arm allows the GAME GETTER to be held steadier than any other gun. When used as a pistol, balances and shoots excellently.

The Breech Block fits the frame and locks so perfectly that the gun could be fired indefinitely without the bolt in the hinge. It is impossible for the gun to shoot open even with the most powerful ammunition. This is part of our guaranty. There is very little recoil on account of 44 barrel being smooth bored. Either barrel can be replaced.

PATTERN AND PENETRATION

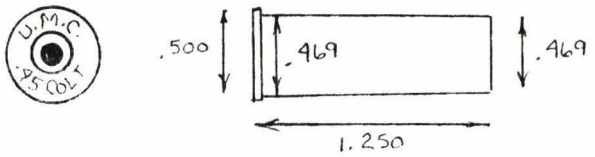
In order to pass our test the 44 barrel must be capable of putting an average of 60 No. 8 shot into a 12-inch square at 40 feet. The number of shot range from 30 to 90 per target.

The penetration of a round ball fired from the GAME GETTER is 6 pine boards ¾ inches thick at 15 feet.

.45 Colt

Introduced in 1873 by Colt as one of the cartridges for their famous "Peacemaker", single action revolver. Both the cartridge and the pistol were adopted by the U.S. Army in 1875. This served as official handgun caliber until 1892 when it was replaced by the .38 Long Colt. This cartridge is still manufactured today. This artifact was manufactured by the United Metallic Cartridge Company which loaded it originally with 40 grains of powder and fired a 255 grain bullet.

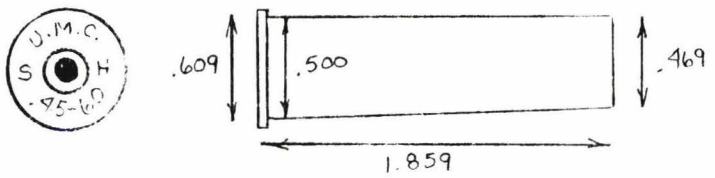
Number artifacts recovered - 19



.45-60

The .45-60 was introduced in 1879 for use in the Winchester 1876, Centennial Model rifle. Winchester discontinued production of this cartridge in 1935 even though it discontinued production of the Model 1876 in 1897. This artifact was manufactured by the United Metallic Cartridge Company which loaded it with 60 grains of powder and fired a 300 grain bullet. This cartridge, as indicated by the S H on the head stamp, was a solid head constructed shell.

Number artifacts recovered - 1

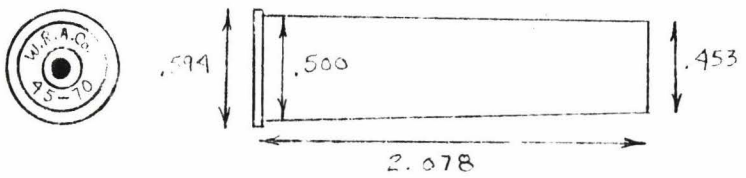


.45-70

The .45-70 U.S. Government was adopted by the U.S. Army in 1973 with a single shot, "trap door", Springfield rifle. It was the official caliber for the army until 1892 when it was replaced by the .30-40 Krag. This cartridge is still being manufactured. A total of 13 artifacts were recovered as indicated below:

This artifact was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company which loaded it with 70 grains of powder and fired a 405 grain bullet. The head stamp is included with a two diameter head design.

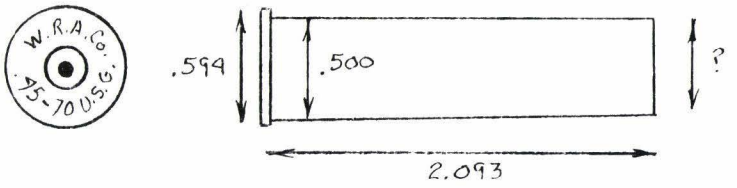
Number artifacts recovered - 9



.45-70 Continued:

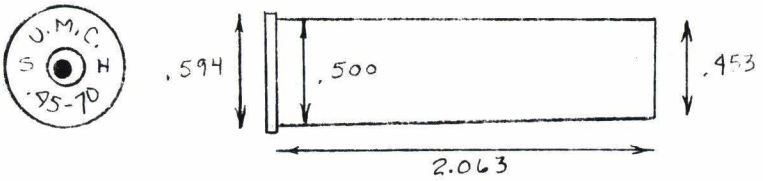
Manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, with the same specifications shown above, but with a U.S.G on the head stamp to indicate that it was manufactured for military use.

Number artifacts recovered - 1



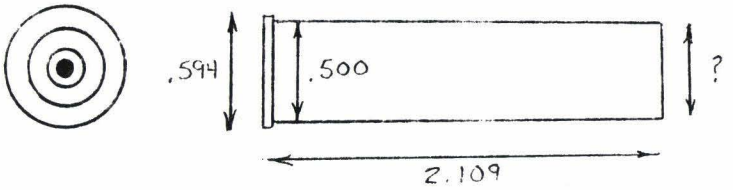
Manufactured by the United Metallic Cartridge Company which loaded it with 70 grains of powder and fired a 345 grain bullet. The S H on the head stamp indicated that the cartridge was of solid head construction.

Number artifacts recovered - 2



Manufactured by the United Metallic Cartridge Company, using the same specifications shown for U.M.C. cartridge above. However, this blank head stamp, which is a two diameter head designed shell, was only manufactured by United Metallic.

Number artifacts recovered - 1



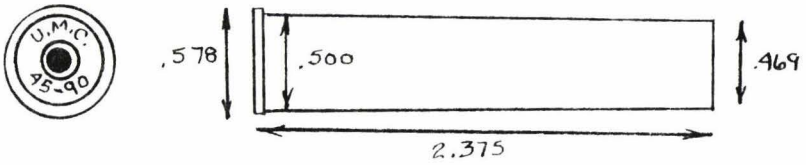
.45-90

Three calibers, .45-82, .45-85 and the .45-90 are nothing more than different loads and bullet weights in the same basic .45-90 case. All loads were developed for the Winchester Model 1886 rifle. A smokeless powder cartridge came out in 1895 and was discontinued in 1936. A total of 11 cartridges were recovered as indicated below:

.45-90 Continued:

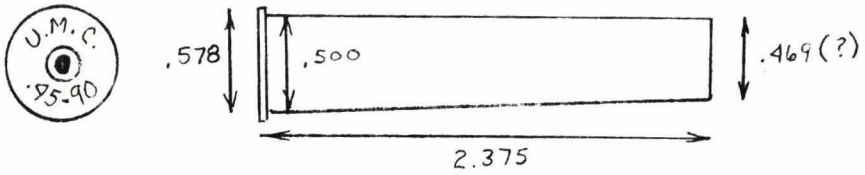
Manufactured by the United Metallic Cartridge Company which loaded it with 90 grains of powder and fired a 300 grain bullet. The head stamp is included with a two diameter head designed.

Number artifacts recovered - 2



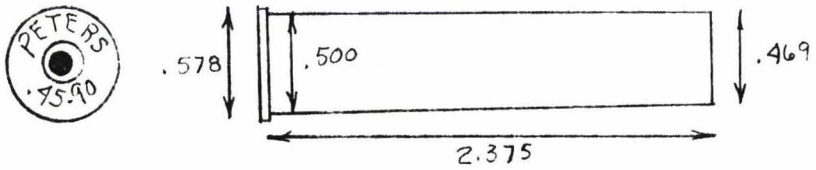
Manufactured by the United Metallic Cartridge Company which loaded this shell with 90 grains of powder and fired a 300 grain bullet. The S H on the head stamp indicated that this cartridge is more recent than the U.M.C. cartridge listed above.

Number artifacts recovered - 4



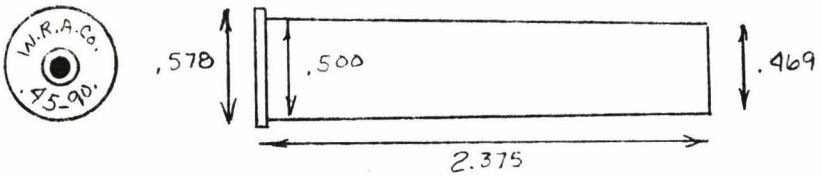
Manufactured by the Peters Cartridge Company. Loaded with 90 grains of powder and probably also loaded with a 300 grain bullet.

Number artifacts recovered - 2



Manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company which loaded it with 90 grains of powder and fired a 295 grain bullet.

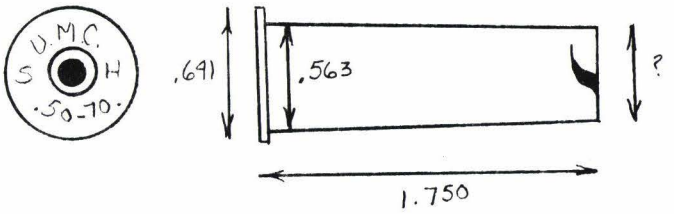
Number artifacts recovered - 5



.50-70

The .50-70 was a U.S. Army cartridge from 1866 to 1873. It was the first center fire cartridge in general use by the military. It was used in various models and modifications of the single shot, Springfield Rifle. Popular in the 1870's and 1880's and said to be very effective on buffalo and other heavy animals.

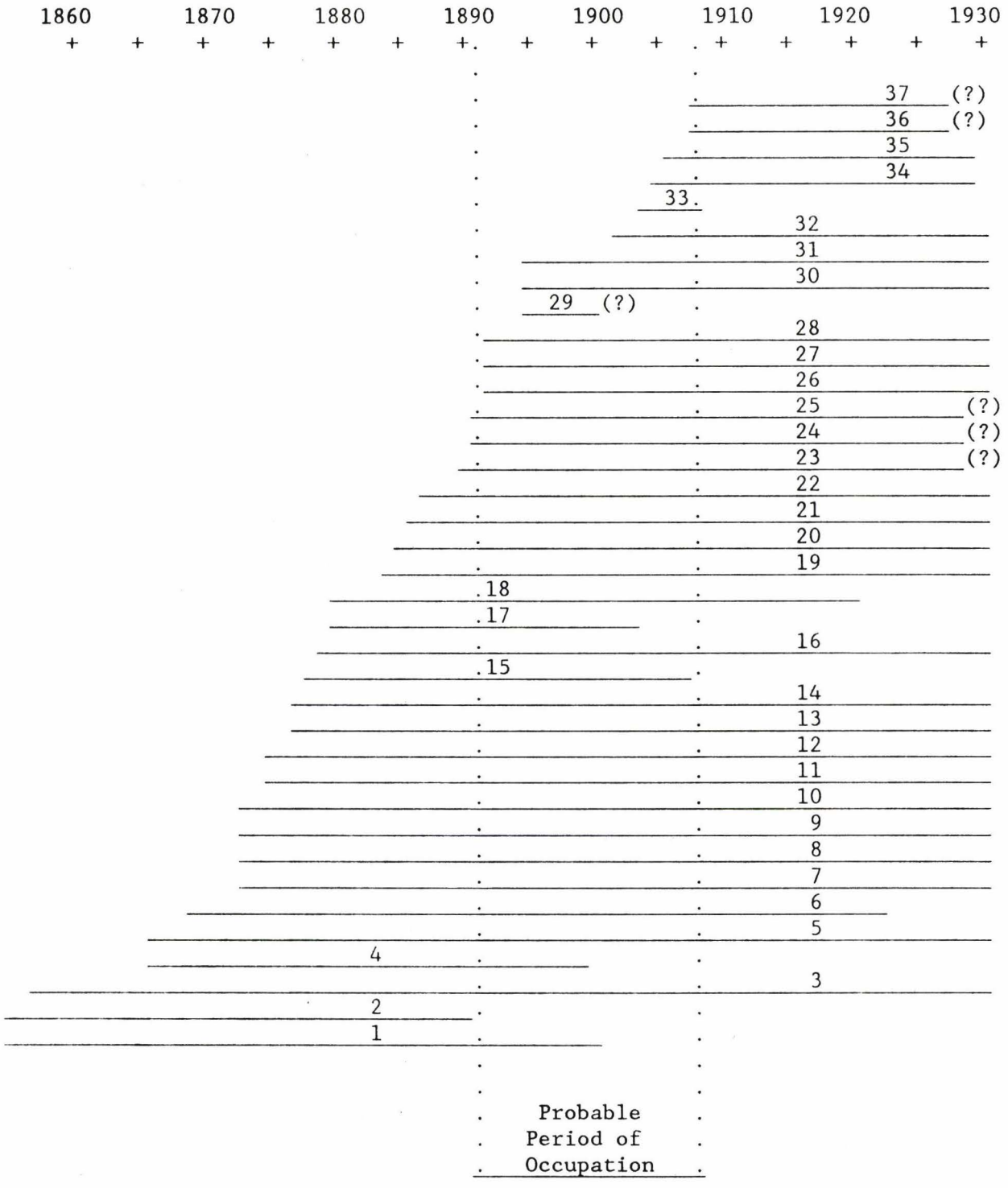
Number artifacts recovered - 2



APPENDIX F

RELATIVE DATING OF OCCUPATIONAL PERIOD

THROUGH ARTIFACT ANALYSIS



ARTIFACT CODING

The artifacts listed below were used in relative dating of the occupational period. Artifact numbers are reflected in the graph on the previous page.

1 - Lap and Soldered Seam Metal Cans, (1840-1900)
2 - Maching Cut Square Nails, (1830-1890)
3 - .22 Short Metalic Cartridges, (1857-Present)
4 - N.Y. Condensed Milk Co, "Eagle Brand", (1866-1899)
5 - .50-70 Metalic Cartridges, (1866-1930's)
6 - Crimped and Soldered Seam Metal Cans, (1869-1922)
7 - .44-40 Metalic Cartridges, (1873-1937)
8 - .44 W.C.F. Metalic Cartridges, (1873-Present)
9 - .45 Colt Metalic Cartridges, (1873-Present)
10 - .45-70 Metalic Cartridges, (1873-Present)
11 - .32 Long Metalic Cartridges, (1875-1930's)
12 - .38 Long Metalic Cartridges, (1875-1930's)
13 - .38 S&W Metalic Cartridges, (1877-Present)
14 - .41 LDA Metalic Cartridges, (1877-1930's)
15 - .44 S&W R Metallic Cartridges, (1878-1907)
16 - .45-60 Metalic Cartridges, (1879-1930's)
17 - Bottle, Semi-Automatic, Upper Neck & Lip Applied by Hand, (1880-1903)
18 - Turn Mold, Green Bottle Base, (1880-1920)
19 - .35-55 Metalic Cartridges, (1884-1940)
20 - .40-82 Netalic Cartridges, (1885-1935)
21 - .45-90 Metalic Cartridges, (1886-1936)
22 - .40-65 Metalic Cartridges, (1887-1935)
23 - .22 WRF Metalic Cartridges, (1890-Unknown)
24 - Royal Ironstone, Meagan, England, (1891-Unknown)
25 - Crucible, Battersea Works, England, (1891-Unknown)
26 - Crown Cap Closure, Cork Gasket, (1892-Present1
27 - Railroad Spike, Great Northern R.R., (1892-Present)
28 - .25-20 Metalic Cartridges, (1892-Present)
29 - .30 WCF Metalic Cartridges, (1895-Unknown but about 1900)
30 - .32 WS Metalic Cartridges, (1895-Present)
31 - .30-30 Metalic Cartridges, (1895-Present)
32 - .38 S&W Spl. Metalic Cartridges, (1902-Present)
33 - Sanitary Can Co., "S.C.Co.", (1904-1908)
34 - .22 HP Metalic Cartridge, (1905-1930's)
35 - Medicine Bottle, "Pinex", (1906-1960)
36 - Whiskey Bottle, "Big Seven", (1908-Unknown)
37 - .44 WCF Shot Metalic Cartridge, (1908-Unknown)

Artifact Dating Sources; Godden (1964), Wilson (1968), Barnes (1984), Fike (1987).

APPENDIX G

ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL REMAINS

Ferrel Creek Cabin

24LN918

Deborah Olson
Faunal Analyst
Washington State University

Feature A-1 (0-5cm):

1 - medium mammal (probably deer) Right blade & neck of scapula, unburned.
1 - large bird femur shaft fragment ends missing, gnawed.

Grid 1-1 (5-10cm):

3 - small mammal (dog size) rib shaft fragments
1 - Odocailus (deer), 1st phalanx
1 - Odocailus (deer), probable 1st phalanx, prox. end missing, gnawed
1 - Odocailus (deer), 1st phalanx, prox. end unfused (younger than 7-10 months)
2 - Odocailus (deer), 2nd phalanx (2 different individuals of 2 sizes)
1 - Odocailus (deer), left intermediate carpol
1 - bird (large), radius shaft fragment, ends missing, gnawed
1 - bird (large), 1st phalanx

Feature D (32cm):

1 - Odocailus (deer), right radius, distal end unfused (older than 4 months but younger than 3 1/2 years)
1 - Lynx (bobcat or lynx), right distal humerous, prox. end missing, gnawed

Grid 1-2 (5-12cm):

1 - Lepus (hare or jackrabbit), right mandible with teeth, midsection only
1 - small mamal, rib shaft fragment
1 - bird, humerous shaft fragment
1 - Anatidae (goose, duck family), left carpo metacarpus, burned
1 - Ursus (bear), 1st phalanx
1 - Odocailus (deer), 1st phalanx, burned
1 - Odocailus (deer), 1st phalanx, proximal end unfused (younger than 7-10 months old)
1 - Odocailus (deer), 2nd phalanx
2 - Cervus (elk), right calcaneum
2 - Cervus (elk), 1st phalanx
2 - Cervus (elk), 2nd phalanx

Most of the remains are in excellent condition and unburned with exception of single duck family bone which is burned. All of the bones show evidence of weathering and some are gnawed, probably by conivores. None of the remains exhibit evidence of butchering cutmarks, saw marks or even breakage.

The elements present in the deer and elk (phalanxs, carpols and tarsals) suggest that the kill and initial butchering occurred elsewhere and packages of meat and the hide were returned to the site.

TIN CAN RECORDING FORM

In using this form, some symbols were used that need to be addressed in order that the user may better understand the data.

SEAMS:

C - Crimped seams

S - Lapped and soldered seams

CAN OPENING METHODS:

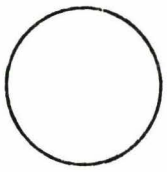
An enclosed aid further identifies the method used to open cans, as shown by the sketch recorded under this column.

HOLE COVER STYLES:

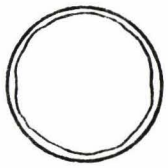
Over a period of years, I have noticed that a variety of designs were used on the hole covers used on the hole in top metal cans. Not knowing if these designs represent any potential diagnostic opportunity, I have always recorded the various hole cover styles. Included as an aid, is a listing prepared which covers the styles observed over the years. This information is reflected on the Tin Can Recording Form, under Cover Styles.

CAN OPENING METHODS

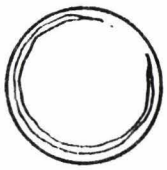
24LN918



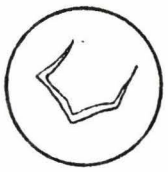
End gone, opened with a can opener



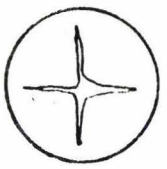
Cut completely around, end gone



Cut almost completely around



Knife cut, bent out

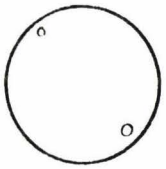


Knife cut "X", bent out

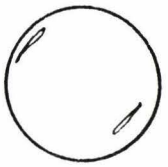
Knife cut, bent out

Knife cut "T", bent out

Knife cut, bent out with a punch or nail hole

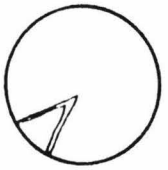


Punch or nail holes



Knife cuts

Knife cuts, bent out



Knife cut, bent in

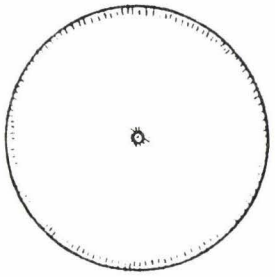
Knife cut, bent out

Knife cut, bent out

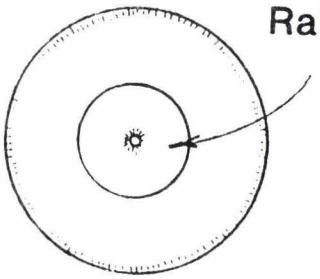
Knife cuts

Knife cuts, bent out

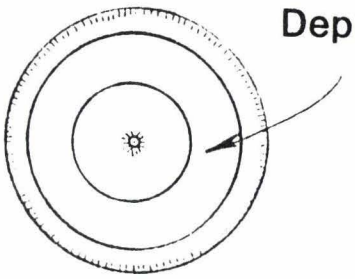
HOLE COVER STYLES
HOLE IN TOP CANS



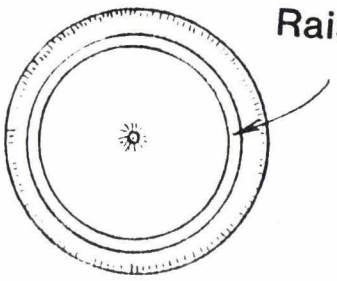
PLAIN COVER



RAISED CENTER PLATFORM



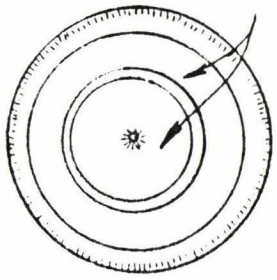
SINGLE DEPRESSED RING



SINGLE RAISED RING

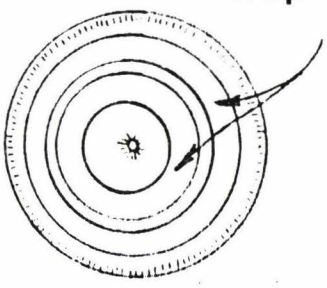
HOLE COVER STYLES
HOLE IN TOP CANS

Depressed



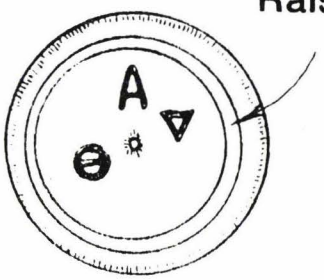
SINGLE DEPRESSED RING &
CENTER PLATFORM

Depressed



DOUBLE DEPRESSED RINGS

Raised



SINGLE RAISED RING
WITH MONOGRAM

#3247
SD 11 .A5512 No. 11 5/92

AUTHOR
Jim Calvi CULTURAL RESOURCE

TITLE Investigation of Ferrel Creek
Cabin, 24LN918 Kootenai NAT. F.

DATE DUE	BORROWER'S NAME

INTERMOUNTAIN RESEARCH
STATION
324-25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401